The Chicago Daily Tribune.

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NEW AND FRESH

BARGAINS!

Arriving Daily and Hourly for

The Panic Sale

AT THE

BEE-HIVE

We have just secured a lot of

COLORED JERSEYS

Very fine quality Worsted Jerseys, in Garnet and Navy only, at our own price, and shall place them on sale TODAY at

$1.29 Each.

Equal to any $2.50 Jersey in the city.

600 Waterproof Alpaca Sun Umbrellas, satin striped, 22-inch, at 69c each; worth $1.50.

50,000 yards Pacific Lawns, yard wide, at 5c per yard; worth 12c.

3 cases best quality Light-Colored Prints at 4c per yard.

Dress Ginghams at 6c per yard.

Ladies' and Misses' Fancy Striped Hose, full regular made, at 15c per pair.

Ladies' and Misses' English Lisle Gloves silk-bound, very fine quality, at 30c per pair.

Our Lace Sale

Has been considerably improved by the addition of several special lots received on Wednesday. Remember,

Inch Pure Silk Spanish Lace at . . 13c per yd
Oriental Lace at . . . . . 13c per yd
Empedour Lace at . . . . . 13c per yd
Black Chantilly Lace at . . . . . 13c per yd

Etc., Etc.

Ladies' Gingham Aprons at . . . . . 10c each
Children's Calico Dresses at . . . . . 10c each
Fine Majolica Plates at . . . . . 10c each

THOUSANDS of other things too numerous to mention.

VISIT OUR

MILLINERY

Department today. Special attractions in every branch.

Ostrich Tips Cheaper than Ever

Ready-Trimmed Hats

Our Great Specialty.

No One Dare Undersell the

BEE-HIVE,

174 & 176 State-st.,

(Opposite Palmer House Entrance),

LEADING

Millinery Establishment

IN THE NORTHWEST.

WILSON BROS.,

113 & 115 State-st.,

Solicit an inspection of their stock of

UNDERWEAR,

which embraces over 150 complete lines of LOW-PRICED, MEDIUM, FINE, and EXTRA FINE qualities in PLAIN and FANCY COLORS.

IN THEIR STOCK OF

HOSIERY

will be found the greatest variety ever shown in one house, consisting of the best known makes, styles, and all the latest Novelties in plain and combined colors.

PRICES GUARANTEED THE LOWEST.

Real Estate and Loans.

REAL ESTATE Bought, Sold, and RENTED on Commission. A large list of property for sale or rent can always be seen at our office.

LOANS made on Real Estate at lowest rates, including building loans, to responsible parties.

BAIRD & BRADLEY,

90 La Salle-st.

DEAFNESS and HEAD NOISES CURED. FINE PILLARD-VIBRATOR RATES. No pain, gas, or vitalized air. Perfectly safe. DRS. McCHESNEY, Corner of Randolph and Clark-sts.

MANDEL BROTHERS.

UNEXCEPTIONABLE BARGAIN FOR This Day Only

We have bought the entire production of the

ORIENTAL EMBROIDERY CO.'S

Embroidered Zephyr Gingham Robes,

Which we will place on sale TODAY At the uniform price of

$5.00 Each.

None worth less than $8.00, many worth $10.00 and $12.00,

And a large number of them are worth

$15.00 and $18.00.

This being an extra offer, the price being remarkably low, the rush naturally will be great. Would therefore advise a call as early as possible.

117 to 123 State-st.

TO BUYERS OF

UNDERWEAR, HOSIERY, NECKWEAR,

Canes and Silk Umbrellas

We offer the greatest inducements in this market.

Our qualities and patterns are unequaled, and our prices are LOWER than goods of our standard are offered by any house in this country.

COMPARISONS SOLICITED.

WM. A. PRIOR & CO.,

Successors to Brown & Prior,

163 & 165 Wabash-av.

STEINWAY

Triumphant at every World's Fair; indorsed by the most eminent musical authorities of both hemispheres, and the acknowledged Standard Piano of the World.

LYON & HEALY,

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FOR RENT.

The third and fourth floors and basement Nos. 47 and 49 Dearborn-st., size 60x130, now occupied by "The Legal News"; will divide to suit tenants.

No. 344 Cottage Grove-av., 8 brown frame dwellings.

ONE OF THOSE ELEGANT FLATS

in the Hotel Albany Apartment Building, southwest corner Clark and Indiana-sts. These flats are supplied with all modern conveniences, hot and cold water, freight and passenger elevators, steam laundry, gas fixtures, hardwood mantels and slide boards, double deafened floors and elegantly decorated throughout.

TO PRIVATE FAMILY ONLY.

Apply to

JAMES M. GAMBLE & CO.,

Rooms 3 to 8, 40 Dearborn-st.

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HO! FOR NORWOOD PARK.

The Beautiful Groves and Pure Breezes of

NORWOOD PARK.

Only 15 Days More

AND THESE LOTS WILL BE

$200,

BUT NOW

$100

Will buy a beautiful Lot; $15 down and $5 monthly.

They are by far the best lots I ever sold for $100, and is the best savings bank you can find for your money. After you make your first payment, 17 cents a day will pay for a lot. You can save that on cigar money, or your good wife will find a way to economize just a little more, so you can by-and-by have

A Beautiful Home of Your Own.

If you mean BUSINESS come in any pleasant day at 10:30 in the morning or 3:45 in the afternoon, and go and see my lots FREE at Norwood Park.

This property is beautifully situated, rich, rolling land, 40 feet above the level of the lake. Being about the HIGHEST POINT OF LAND in the vicinity, it affords a charming view of the village and surrounding hills and woods. Its location insures excellent drainage and dry yards and cellars, all the streets graded. I am now building 10 Cottages, first-class, containing 7 rooms, which I am selling at $1,600, with payment down of $250, and balance in monthly payments of $15.

THINK OF THIS!

The money that you will pay out in a few years for RENT in the city will buy you

A Home of Your Own,

With plenty of ground for a large vegetable and flower garden, in one of Chicago's most attractive and flourishing suburbs, where there are already about 1,200 inhabitants: churches, schools, stores, etc.

I BUILD HOUSES TO ORDER,

Which I will sell on small monthly payments.

Norwood Park is settled almost entirely by AMERICAN people, and to a great extent by Chicago business men. Another important feature of Norwood Park is the beautiful natural forest of maple, elm, oak, butternut, walnut, and various kinds of fruit trees, which shade the entire Village, having the appearance of one entire park, making a very picturesque appearance indeed.

Railroad Fare, 10 cents, and Commutation on this Road much lower, and Trains almost every hour.

Remember, that you get an abstract with all property purchased of me, and also save commissions as I deal in nothing but my own property, and SHOW IT FREE.

Remember, Only 15 Days at This Price.

IRA BROWN,

142 & 144 La Salle-st., Room 4.

Assignee's Sale

OF

WHOLESALE

MILLINERY,

NEW STOCK,

AT

185 Wabash-av.

These goods must be closed out at once by order of Court, and special inducements will be given on

Ribbons, Velvets, Satins, Feathers,

And all belonging to a first-class Millinery Stock.

E. EMSHEINER, Assignee, 185 Wabash-av., near Monroe.

ARTISTIC WALL PAPER.

Estimates Furnished.

S. A. MAXWELL & CO.,

134 and 136 Wabash-av.

Japanese Wares.

OPENING of OUR NEW IMPORTATIONS THIS WEEK.

A Valuable Souvenir to Every Visitor.

CURIO DEPARTMENT

Formosa Tea Importing Co.,

32 STATE-ST. (opposite Marshall Field's).

NOW IS YOUR TIME TO GO TO

Morgan Park.

PAY a HOME very cheap on the highest land within 15 miles of the new Board of Trade Building: small payment down, and monthly payments per cent interest; many pleasant "of minutes" ride to Van Buren st.; only FIVE DOLLARS per MONTH.

ROPERSON & SILVA, 191 Dearborn-st., Agents for the A. L. Land and Building Co.

Putnam Clothing House,

N. E. cor. Clark and Madison-sts.

A SURPLUS.

HOW SHALL WE DISPOSE OF THE SURPLUS?

BY A SWEEPING REDUCTION.

For the next 30 days large lines of Men's, Youths', Boys', and Children's Suits, recently shipped from our factory, to be turned into ready cash immediately.

CASE AFTER CASE

Has been tumbled into the Putnam in the last six days.

WHAT DOES IT ALL MEAN? JUST THIS:

Every man in our house has been busily engaged the past week receiving and marking goods for our

GREAT SPECIAL SALE,

Which commences TODAY, and will continue until every garment of our surplus stock is moved. Never in the history of the Ready-Made Clothing business has there been any such low prices quoted as we shall make in this advertisement:

Lot 1—100 Young Men's Cassimere Single Breast Sack Suits,

Sizes 33 to 37, very desirable pattern, strictly all wool. This lot of Suits we offer at the low price of $5.00 a Suit. A most astonishing bargain.

Lot 2—110 Men's Single Breast Sack Suits,

All Wool, handsome, desirable goods, trimmed in a first-class manner, regular sizes, 35 to 42, only $8.00 a Suit. This Suit was made up to sell for $15, and is worth that price today.

Lot 3—125 Men's Cassimere Frock Suits,

Single-breast, regular sizes, 35 to 42; one of the best styles made this Spring; worth $16.50, and our price is $10 to close.

500 Men's Single-Breast Sack and Frock Suits,

Small lots in several patterns, strictly all wool, desirable styles. These Suits when in full lines sold freely at $15 and $18 a Suit. Our price today is $10. This is a bargain worth looking after.

Lot 4—75 Youth's Double-Breast Cassimere Suits,

Strictly all wool, sizes 33 to 37, very stylish. We offer this Suit at $10. We have no handsomer styles at any price.

Lot 5—350 Men's Sack and Frock Suits,

Dark and light shades, most desirable goods in the market, made up in our usual way of making fine goods. These Suits are marked at the low price of $12. Ask for them.

We offer several lines of Men's Sack and Frock Suits at $15 that are very much under price, and worthy the attention of any gentleman who is accustomed to wearing fine goods.

Calf for any of the above lots. We shall take pleasure in showing them, as they are unheard-of bargains.

Remember, the Stem-winding Waterbury Watch is given with every $10 Suit and upwards, either men's or boys'.

500 Children's Sailor Suits, in two colors, blue and gray flannel, at $1.25 a Suit.

The bargains we are offering in our Boys' and Children's Department are simply wonderful.

PUTNAM CLOTHING HOUSE,

Northeast Corner Clark and Madison-sts.

MINER, BEAL & CO., Proprietors. W. H. FURLONG, Manager.

OPEN EVERY EVENING.

GENTLEMEN,

YOU CANNOT

Be more elegantly fitted. Wilde's Tailor-Made Clothing excels anything you have ever seen in your life.

Ladies, we are going to ask as a special favor that you will urge your husband to come and try on a few of our fine Coats and discover what we mean by Tailor-Made Clothing and our elegant form-fitting garments.

We also request that you will please come with him and assist in selecting the most becoming suit. Then you can see how beautifully our fine clothing fits, and the superb taste used in selections of real handsome patterns.

Then, again, it leaves more money for the family. The large, extravagant tailor-bill is saved, and the head of the house dresses as well as ever.

Our finest silk-lined suits made by a tailor would cost not less than $60; our price for the same identical goods, workmanship, &c., $35. You may not believe this. We ask, could we afford to injure our honorable business reputation by advertising barefaced falsehoods?

Our fine Business Suits from $20 to $30 would cost made by any tailor $35 to $50. We have them in Serges, Corkscrews, Cheviots, Cassimeres, &c.

We want the business-men of Chicago and surrounding country to call and compare our fine Suits with any they had made to order.

We have to make these goods right. They must fit right or we couldn't sell them. We ask you to give us a few minutes of your time and allow us the privilege of showing our $20, $22, $25, $28, and $30 Business Suits.

There is not a Clothing House in the United States which makes as fine-fitting Clothing as ours. This we will substantiate when you call.

Wilde's Tailor-Made Clothing

SOLD ONLY AT

WILDE'S CLOTHING HOUSE,

Cor. State and Madison-sts.

FRANK REED, Manager.

Stockholders' Meeting.

OFFICE CHICAGO, ROCK ISLAND & PACIFIC RAILWAY COMPANY, April 26, 1884.

The annual meeting of the Stockholders of the Chicago, Rock Island & Pacific Railway Company, for the election of Directors pursuant to law, and the transaction of such other business as may come before them, will be held at the office of the company in the City of Chicago, on Wednesday, the fourth day of June next, at 11 o'clock a. m.

E. B. COLES, Secretary.

R. R. COZZENS, President.

FOR RENT.

Dock Lots, each 100x244, planked and with office, fronting on improved street and canal, with railroad facilities, for rent at reasonable rates for lumber, coal, or manufacturing purposes. Apply between 10 and 11 at Room 2, No. 40 Dearborn-st.

CHICAGO SOUTH BRANCH DOCK COMPANY.

BREWERS' CONVENTION.

Annual Meeting of the National Association at Rochester, N. Y.

ROCHESTER, N. Y., May 21.—The convention of United States brewers convened here this morning. The attendance was large. An address of welcome was delivered by W. N. Oothout, President of the Rochester association. The hall was elaborately decorated, and there were appropriate mottoes, both in German and English.

The day was taken up in reading reports. President Scharmann's address relates to the separation of malt liquor and distilled liquor, the position of the association in party politics, and the efforts to oppose prohibitory and restrictive laws.

The report of the Trustees relates to the number of brewers belonging to the association and the capital represented.

The reports of the Vigilance, Publication, and Finance Committees and the attorney of the association at Washington were also read.

The brewers will visit the breweries this afternoon.

The following responded to the roll-call in the convention: Bartholomae & Leicht, Bemis & McAvoy, Peter Schoenhofer, and Conrad Seipp, of Chicago; Cook & Rice, of Evansville, Ind.; Horning & Atkins, of New Albany, Ind.; Goff, Gent & Thomas, of Columbus, O.; the Germania Brewing Company, of Lemara, Ia.; C. Magnus, of Cedar Rapids, Ia.; H. Minstadt, of Bellevue, Ia.; Keith, Miller & Erone, of Burlington, Ia.; Brandon & Koerteyer, of Leavenworth, Kas.; Peter Muller, of Salina, Ia.; Offerman & Kuhl, of Topeka, Kas.; O. F. Waleuf & Co., of Lawrence, Kas.; Sibold & Halgelin, of Atchison, Kas.; the Capital Brewing Company, of Frankfort, Ky.; George Meyer, of Covington, Ky.; George Weldmann, of Newport, Ky.; L. L. Forster & Co., of Ypsilanti, Mich.; A. Gobel & Co., of Detroit; the Kusteron Brewing Company of Grand Rapids; Lion Brewing Company, Jacob Mann, Martz Brothers, and Thomas D. Hawley, of Detroit; the Anheuser-Busch Brewing Association, C. G. Stifel, T. Spengle & Co., and J. Koenigsberry, of St. Louis; Mattaunkerodt Chemical Works, of St. Louis; the Christian-Moerlin Brewing Company, Henry Debus, and F. Fichforber & Co., of Cincinnati; also firms from Philadelphia, Baltimore, and New England.

THE TEXAS DEFALCATION CASE.

AUSTIN, Tex., May 21.—[Special.]—In the defalcation case of ex-State-Controller Brown the State was given judgment today against Brown and his bondsmen in $5,700. Sib Sneed, chief clerk under Brown, swore that Brown never handled any of the State's money, and that he and not Brown was morally responsible for the defalcation, which he could not explain. Brown took an appeal, and should the action of the District Court be sustained, he will proceed against his chief clerk's securities.

MAJ.-GEN. SCHOFIELD.

ST. LOUIS, Mo., May 21.—[Special.]—Maj.-Gen. John M. Schofield, who succeeded Gen. Phil Sheridan in command of the Department of the Missouri, is in the city. Gen. Schofield said to your correspondent that a large number of resignations were being transferred to different posts, but there was no significance to be attached to the movement. The Indians were at present quiet, and no trouble was anticipated.

THE PRESIDENTIAL YEAR.

Indiana Delegates Willing to Unite on Harrison or Gresham—The Demand for Blaine.

Decline of the Edmunds Boom—Arthur's Needy Southern Friends Substantially Cared For.

Civil-Service Rules to Be Applied to Chicago Federal Officials—New York Democrats.

INDIANA.

THE DELEGATES READY TO HARMONIZE ON EITHER HARRISON OR GRESHAM IF INDIANA CAN WIN.

INDIANAPOLIS, Ind., May 20.—[Special Correspondence.]—Indiana is curiously troubled this year with an embarrassment of riches. She has two favorite Republican sons—Senator Ben Harrison and Postmaster-General Gresham—and would gladly see either of them take the Presidential prize at Chicago. If there were any possible way by which both could get it and both be President I am inclined to think she would be perfectly happy. As it is, she must choose between them or let the convention do it for her. The friends of both Harrison and Gresham vigorously claim that each has a majority of the delegation, and it is generally conceded that, however the majority may go, the minority will acquiesce and make the think unanimous. It seems to be generally accepted that the delegation will not present either as a candidate—at least not at first. The Hoosiers, like the Badgers, will keep their eyes on a possible opening. When that comes, as they have the faith to believe it will, they will be ready, and the man and the occasion will meet, provided it is left to the delegation to say who the man shall be. If it is not—and this contingency has not been overlooked in the politicians' calculations—and the representatives of the admittedly most doubtful State—New York—should express a preference for either Harrison or Gresham, Indiana's delight over the opportunity to furnish the next President would outweigh the preferences of individual delegates, who would vote to a man for whom ever New York wanted. When the preliminary flurry is over, and the attempt on the part of some zealous partisans of each to rule the other out of the race has run its course, the Indiana delegation will solidify for the man who has the call. It may never come, but you can't persuade the average Indianan hereabouts that Providence isn't arranging a dispensation of precisely that sort, and that the event will not come off on schedule time.

WHERE NEW STANDS.

The natural starting-point to the searcher after political information in Indianapolis is John C. New, who has been on the political turf in Indiana long enough to know most if not all of its fine points. "You won't find any antagonisms among the Indiana delegation when they get to the convention," said he, as we sat chatting in his private office. "The delegates are going to vote for the man who can be elected, whether he comes from Indiana or some place else, though, of course, men believe there's a first-class chance of his coming from Indiana."

"If the Indiana delegation is called upon to name a candidate, who will it be?"

"I have no sort of doubt it will be Senator Harrison. Fully three-fourths of the delegation are for him, as I happen to know."

"What about this Arthur movement to bring out Gresham as the convention dark horse?"

"I don't believe Gresham, at least, has anything to do with it. I believe Gresham is sincerely for Arthur, but that his friends have got his lightning-rod up and spiked it on, good without saying. Arthur has certain strength in Indiana, but he could no more transfer it to Gresham than Blaine could transfer it to Harrison. The delegates from Indiana will vote for Harrison or Gresham, but not at the dictation of Arthur or Blaine. If either Gresham or Harrison should get a pronounced vote outside the State, either of them would get the entire delegation from the State. There is no disposition among Indiana Republicans to gratify quarrels, but every disposition towards harmony. They know it requires the united strength of the party to win, and they are going to win if they can, and that is the sentiment of all, whether Gresham, Arthur, Harrison, or Blaine men. There never has been a time when the question who should be the man, so far as Indiana Republicans are concerned, has been as little thought of as it has this year. It is the solid, conservative Republican vote this year that will win. Indiana no longer occupies the position she did when she was an October State. Ohio alone occupies that position now, and while defeat there in October would make things look rather blue for us in November, that is a contingency that can hardly arise under any nomination they are likely to make at Chicago."

BLAINE IN OHIO AND INDIANA.

"Even Blaine's?" I suggested, knowing Mr. New's antipathy to the Man from Maine—an inheritance from the Grant and anti-Grant fight in 1880.

"Oh yes, Blaine would carry Ohio; certainly he would, as well as anybody."

"And how would he run in Indiana?"

"Well, I don't believe he would run as well in Indiana. I have no personal feeling at all against Blaine. He has many warm personal friends in Indiana, but Indiana Republicans want a man who is sure to win, and I think there are enough in the State who are afraid of Blaine's high-flying notions about 'a brilliant Administration,' and 'a vigorous foreign policy,' and all that, to defeat his election if he were nominated."

Mr. New stated some days ago that Blaine would not get five votes from Indiana. Others whose sympathies do not go out to Blaine, but who have been living the whole summer in the atmosphere of politics, tell me that Blaine and Arthur will each get about seven votes, Edmunds, the Shermans, and Logan the rest, and that the policy of the Indiana delegates is to put their voting eggs into several baskets for the very purpose of cultivating a friendly feeling for an Indiana man in the convention. This is good politics, of course, but it plays the deuce with the outside candidates' respective booms.

HARRISON'S APPOINTMENTS.

The Postmaster here, James A. Wildman, is an avowed champion of Harrison. The United States Marshal, Gen. R. S. Foster, owes his appointment to Harrison, but is generally believed way down in his boots to be for Gresham. Many a statesman has gone on the rocks over this business of making appointments, and the Indiana Senator can attribute some of the opposition he has aroused to the manner in which he has played with this dangerous two-edged political sword. His dilatoriness in suggesting somebody or anybody for Garfield's Cabinet—some people are unkind enough to call it jealousy—resulted in Indiana being left out in the cold. When Arthur came in and got full swing, he appointed Gresham without consulting Harrison, who had never been much of an Arthur man anyway, and to whom the President probably felt he was under no special obligations. Harrison, while he doesn't pose as a martyr, has repeatedly said he had no influence with this Administration, leaving the plain inference that Gresham was the only Indiana man who had. The "fool friend" of each is abroad in the land, and for whatever rivalry has grown up between their supporters that rather too numerous individual is largely responsible. The appointment of the Postmaster and Marshal stirred up considerable trouble at the time, and while nothing is said derogatory to the appointees themselves, who appear to be generally acceptable officials, some sores were left which are a long time in healing. Col. W. H. Holloway, Wildman's predecessor, had served twelve years and was a strong candidate, with solid backing from the business element, for reappointment under Garfield. Foster, who is a prominent businessman here, was also a candidate. Garfield, conceding the appointment to Harrison, waited for the latter to speak. When he did, it was in favor of Wildman, who had been State Auditor and was then a member of the State Central Committee, and who suddenly came out as a candidate, although living at Kokomo. The cry for rotation in office was pretty loud about that time, and this, with Harrison's recommendation, landed Wildman in Holloway's place. Before the appointment was made, however, Foster is said to have exacted a written promise from Harrison to recommend him for Col. Dudley's place as Marshal, in case Dudley should be given something better, as it was then expected he would. When Dudley became Commissioner of Pensions, Foster became Marshal, greatly to the disgust of Col. R. S. Robertson, of Fort Wayne, who ran for Lieutenant-Governor on the ticket with Harrison in 1876, and Col. George W. Grubbs, of Martinville, who presented Harrison's name before the Legislature when he was a candidate for United States Senator. For his course in these two appointments Harrison has been rather freely criticised by some of the party workers, who insist on it as a statesman's first principle that a man should never overlook his friends. A similar mistake over the post-office question at Danville has resulted in the nomination of an anti-Harrison candidate for the State Senate from that neighborhood who will be holding over when Harrison's term is out.

A QUESTION OF POPULARITY.

The question as to the personal popularity of the two Indiana leaders is one that has been much discussed. It is suggested on the one hand that, while a brainy and pure man, Harrison is aristocratic, "the grandson of his grandfather," and "as cold as a snake," and that the measure of his popularity was taken when he was beaten for Governor in 1876 by "Blue Jeans" Williams. There is another side to all this. It begins by sweeping away all but the last as utterly absurd as well as untrue, and therefore unworthy of serious consideration, and insists that the disadvantages under which Harrison labored as a committee candidate to replace Orth, who was withdrawn, were such as to prevent a fair test, although as it was he ran 1,800 votes on an average ahead of the rest of the State ticket and polled 173 more votes in Marion County than Hayes did a month later. While the Senator's champions freely admit that he isn't the "whale fellow" that Gresham is, they qualify it by the explanation that that isn't his way, but that he has fully as warm a place in the popular affection.

GRESHAM'S BEST HOLD.

Gresham's wounded leg which he brought home from the army has given him a pull among the soldiers which is hard to overcome. His dignified and yet genial manners have also had much to do with making him a favorite. Some of the lawyers don't like him overmuch, but I find they are of the class whom, while United States Judge, he had occasion once in a while to reprove from the bench when they presumed on their own self-importance and the indulgence of the court. The story which has been whispered about that, when disposing of the railroad riots in 1877, he gave a decision which practically denied the rights of laboring-men to meet together and take proper steps to redress their grievances is warmly denounced by those who remember the occasion as an outrageous slander which no one dare repeat in Gresham's presence without being convicted by the records of willful and deliberate lying. That decision was directed at the then popular amusement of bulldozing people who wanted to work, stopping trains, interfering with the mails, and destroying property if not lives, and sought in no way to deny or abridge the right to meet, agitate, or even strike, so long as the strikers did not interfere with others who were willing to work. Having discharged his duty as a Judge, Gresham surprised the disturbers themselves by making their punishment—mostly fines—as light as possible, and admonishing them not to engage in such doings again. Probably the best answer to the story is the fact that some of those very rioters in 1877 are now among Gresham's most pronounced supporters. They like his style—and his sense of justice, too.

THE POSTAL PEOPLE ON GRESHAM.

The men in Indiana who have anything to do with the post-offices and the postal service are much more devoted to Gresham apparently than their brethren over in Illinois. There are no complaints against him of needless reduction of salaries. Even the Post-Office Inspectors admit that his ruling in their case was fair. As the Government enforces the old limit as to their expenses, it certainly isn't any worse off than before, and, assuming that the inspectors are honest, it saves something. The only complaint against Gresham among the postal people—and then only from comparatively few—grows out of his retention of C. J. French, the Assistant Superintendent of the Railway Mail Service for this division, who was investigated awhile ago by a special commission on the general charge of tyranny, favoritism, neglect to hear complaints, etc. Col. Holloway, the ex-Postmaster, who is an enthusiastic Gresham man, is authority for the statement that but seventeen out of the 600 men who appeared before the commission testified against French. The other side intimate that French, who had been keeping books on the boys while the latter carried matters in their heads, was able to tangle them up and come out ahead on technicalities. However that may be, the commission found that the charges were not sustained. Their report was sent on to Gresham, before whom it is still pending. The expectation is that he will concur in it, though some who are not his warmest admirers insinuate that he will forget all about it until after the 3d of June. These are the two sides of the French case in a few words. At this date nobody seems to be very violently agitated over it either way.

CLAIMS AND CLAIMS.

In contradiction to the Harrison claim of three-fourths the delegation—or twenty-two for Harrison and seven for Gresham—Col. Holloway told me with apparently equal confidence that Gresham would certainly get eighteen and Harrison eleven, not counting himself. If all the delegates are as uncertain as one of the thirty I have in my mind, who is a Harrison man when he meets a friend of Harrison and a Gresham man when he meets a friend of Gresham, somebody will be fooled. The Gresham men claim him because Gresham befriended him in days gone by, and the Harrison men because of an alleged recent falling-out with his benefactor. If anybody can predict today with any show of reason how this particular delegate will vote, should the question of Harrison or Gresham ever come before the delegation, he can do something that many a long-headed politician here has given up as a bad job. Col. Holloway, like all the Gresham men, insists that Gresham is not a candidate while Arthur has a show. "His name will never be mentioned," said he, "as long as Arthur is a candidate, and no delegate from Indiana will vote for him as long as Arthur is in the field. What some outside fellow may do I don't know."

LOOKING FOR AN INHERITANCE.

The hope of the Gresham men, of course, is that there may be a lot of "outside fellows," particularly in New York, who will raise the Gresham signal at the right time and give the Indiana delegates a chance to respond. Judge Denny, of Vincennes, who was here today, put it in this way: "There is no doubt Gresham is the brains of Arthur's Cabinet. He is loyal to his chief, and his chief knows it. What more likely than that Arthur, finding the nomination slipping from him, will say to his friends, 'Vote for Gresham?' When New York, or any considerable number of her delegates, ask for Gresham, you will find that Indiana won't be backward in giving them what they want. And I am free to say that they would as easily unite on Harrison if New York should prefer him, though I'm not for him and don't think she is."

STRENGTH AND THE "ANCIENT MARINER."

Gen. A. D. Streight, who came within six votes of the Gubernatorial nomination four years ago, and attributed his failure to the opposition of Ben Harrison, is naturally opposing the latter and helping Gresham. He is a stanch Blaine man, too, and declares that Blaine is the choice of seven out of ten of the great mass of the Republican party in Indiana. It has been claimed that ex-Secretary Dick Thompson, the venerable "Mariner of the Wabash," is fiercely anti-Blaine, and the reason generally given is that Blaine, as Secretary of State, opposed his Panama Canal scheme, as President of which the ex-Secretary now gets $25,000 a year. Gen. Streight thinks the Colonel will round up for Blaine if Blaine has the call. "I'll tell you about Dick," said he: "He won't fight anybody. He's one of those pleasant old fellows who will always go with the tide. If the turn is for Blaine he will be found shouting for him as loudly as anybody. The fact is, our fellows are elected to go for the man who can win, and to get the nomination for an Indiana man if possible."

"How would Arthur run in Indiana?"

"We couldn't do anything with him in this State. I don't think he can carry New York, and we must have a man who can do that; that's certain."

"Could Blaine?"

"Well, he has never been tried there, and I'd like to see him have a chance."

PORTER AS A FAR-OFF POSSIBILITY.

Gov. Porter sits quietly in his office these days attending to the routine work which falls upon a Governor, and not very busy, I imag-

THE DAY AT WASHINGTON.

Young Mr. English Worked to His Utmost to Unseat Mr. Peelle.

A Desperate Effort to Be Made Today to Reverse the Decision of the House.

Alleged "Fine Work" of the Pacific Mail Company on the Shipping Bill.

ENGLISH-PEELLE.

AN EXCITING DEBATE AND AN UNEXPECTED MAJORITY.

WASHINGTON, D. C., May 21.—[Special.]—The result of the vote in the House this afternoon in the Peelle-English case came as a surprise to the Democrats side the result was as disagreeable as it was unexpected. They had been confidently claiming a majority of twenty in favor of turning out Peelle, and were backed up by all the Democratic members of the Elections Committee in favor of Peelle was adopted. The Democrats were in a fever of consternation when the result was announced. Springer sprang to the rostrum, clamped his fists and stormed to pandemonium. The Democrats decided by a majority of one. A few who watched the debate today were not so greatly surprised at the result. Throughout the contest, while the Republicans were solid, there were a number of Democrats voting with the Republicans. Mr. Converse, who had charge of the case, made a speech which delighted many of his party associates. He did not deal with the merits of the contest fairly, and in almost every respect he tortured and twisted the evidence so as to make it unrecognizable to any one who had read it. Mr. Converse, of Ohio, spoke ten minutes in favor of Peelle, and his calm and keen analysis of the testimony must have made a convincing impression upon his party friends. The best speech of the day was by Mr. Lowe, of Kentucky, who, with a fair air of conviction in the truth of what he said that of itself carried conviction to the minds of others. In conclusion he paid a high compliment to the impartial manner in which Speaker Carlisle had conducted the House and the rules of the House are administered by the Speaker. Mr. Lowe's speech was a model of fairness and ability. Mr. Converse, who followed, spoke in a very different manner. He was evidently angry at the result of the debate, and in his remarks he was not careful to be fair. He was followed by Mr. Lowry, of Arkansas, who, in a few words, carried the entire city ticket with the exception of Treasurer and Attorney. The result is considered a victory for Mayor Harrison, as the Democratic majority is reduced from 4,000 to 1,000. The Democratic majority in the city is 10,000.

ILLINOIS.

REPUBLICAN PREPARATIONS FOR COUNTY CAMPAIGN.

CHICAGO, Ill., May 21.—[Special.]—The convention held here today of nominees candidates for the Supreme Court Clerkship, Southern District, and for Clerk of the Appellate Court, in Southern Grand Division, was a very harmonious affair. Ex-Gov. Oglesby was chairman, and was presided over by the Hon. W. K. Murphy, of Perry County. The words "Our Next President, Robert J. Tilden," were printed on cloth and hung across the stage, which was decorated with flags and flowers. The stage being reached by the Appellate Court were put in nomination—viz.: Dr. Lewis Starkie of St. Clair, by A. L. Williams of Pulaski, and Mr. Hall, of Madison, by Col. Wm. Pickett, of Alton. The fifth ballot showed Williams in the lead and Starkie's good third. The convention reported to the Supreme Court Clerkship, and nominated Mr. Hall by acclamation. Three candidates for the Appellate Court were put in nomination—viz.: Dr. Lewis Starkie of St. Clair, Gen. Wm. Thomas of Madison, and Col. Wm. Pickett of Alton. The first ballot showed Pickett in the lead with 175 votes, Thomas 169, and Starkie 161. The fifth ballot showed Pickett in the lead with 215 votes, Thomas 189, and Starkie 171. The fifth ballot showed Williams in the lead and Starkie's good third. The convention reported to the Supreme Court Clerkship, and nominated Mr. Hall by acclamation. Three candidates for the Appellate Court were put in nomination—viz.: Dr. Lewis Starkie of St. Clair, by A. L. Williams of Pulaski, and Mr. Hall, of Madison, by Col. Wm. Pickett, of Alton

miles traveled between terminal
or each trip actually made," would ag-
he enormous sum just stated. A
nerly in the employ of the Pacific Mail
ip Company is given as authority for
ulation of the number of miles which
pany could make each year in touching
out-of-the-way points on these trips.
ng the other rumors is one that a great
culative operations in connection with
have already been entered into here
is expected favorable legislation. It is
that the friends of the scheme hope
e a Conference Committee favorable to
her or not this story is true, or
it is merely one of the yarns of the
, remains to be seen.

HOUSE CONFEREES NOT YET APPOINTED.

House conferees on the Dingley Shipping
e not appointed today. The chief items
rence between the Senate and House
he bill are contained in the free-ship
which was inserted on motion of Mr.
New York, and in the Senate amend-
providing increased compensation for
the mails in American vessels. There
prospect of a meeting of the conferees
ek or ten days, as Senator Frye, the
committee on the part of the Senate
to leave the city tonight for a short
, and Mr. Slocum, who will undoubted-
the House conferees, also expects to be
some days.

A STATUE OF LUTHER

ED WITH APPROPRIATE CEREMONIES.

HINGTON, D. C., May 21.—The cor-
idental to the dedication of the Luther
which stands in front of the Metropoli-
an Church were concluded this after-
when the statue was formerly unveiled.
remonies took place on a platform in
the pedestal, which covered the statue
g in front of the church, and when
es began the 2,000 seats provided for
and many spectators were standing
ks and the streets. Directly in front
tue were seated the speakers, and over
was stretched a canvas for protection
he sun. A blue cord was suspended
de and was connected with the Amer-
which concealed the statue from view.
ice Miller presided, in place of Chief-Jus-
Waite, who was detained by sickness
near him were the speakers, the officers
association, and the invited guests.
prominent Lutheran clergymen from
States.

exercises commenced with the reading
he Heavens Are Telling," by the Mozart
Prayer was then offered by the Rev. T.
rad, of Philadelphia. A brief but inter-
history of the statue was read by the
G. Haupt, to whose unstinting efforts is
of the movement which culminated in
ection of the statue is largely due. The
llowed by Volkman's "Organ Sonata,"
e band. Senator Conger, of Michigan,
ed the address of the day, and the Rev.
Morris, D. D., spoke at some length.
ord attached to the flag covering the
was then pulled, and, as the folds
isclosing the face of the great reformer,
and rendered Luther's famous battle-

ceremonies were brought to a close with
nediction, pronounced by the Rev. Dr.
t, of Philadelphia.

NOTES OF THE SESSION.

POSTAL TELEGRAPHY.

SHINGTON, D. C., May 21.—[Special.]—Se-
Harrison today commenced what may be
inter movement to the fight against the
l Telegraph. He presented a document
erously signed by Western citizens ask-
hat the petitions against Government ex-
of the telegraph lines are prepared by the
raph companies and do not represent the
ment of the people.

BOND CALL.

retary Folger will soon call in $10,000,000
per cent bonds.

THE ADJOURNMENT QUESTION.

Randall thinks Congress will be ready to
rn by July 15.

MRS. DE LONG'S PENSION.

ill will be reported favorably granting a
ion of $50 per month to Mrs. De Long.

ADVERSE REPORT.

e House Committee on Agriculture has de-
d to report adversely a resolution appropri-
$25,000 for the purchase of seeds for dis-
tion among the sufferers by the overflow
e Mississippi and its tributaries. Repre-
ative King was present and read a telegram
his State to the effect that the people were
k or ten days, and would die unless
seeds were immediately distributed.
members of the committee were of
opinion that if starvation was imminent the
ribution of food, and not seeds, would be
er. The committee also decided to report
rably the resolution directing the committee
make an investigation of the foot-and-
th disease in Maine, the introduction of
ch, it was asserted, was through the careless-
of United States officials who were charged
the duty of quarantining cattle.

THE SWAIM CASE.

e Swaim court of inquiry met this morn-
read the arguments of counsel, and went
secret session to consider the case.
findings of the court go to the Secretary
War this evening, and Gen. Pope, accompa-
by Maj. Dunn, of his staff, will leave
San Francisco tomorrow morning.
is understood the findings of the court are
erse to Gen. Swaim.

THE RECORD.

SENATE.

WASHINGTON, D. C., May 21.—The Chair la-
ted Messrs. Sherman, Morrill, Allison,
ard, and Lamar members on the part of
Senate of the commission to supervise the
ication ceremonies in connection with the
shington Monument.

number of petitions were presented and
rred protesting against any Government
mption of telegraph service.

Mr. Harrison presented a counter-petition
ing forth that the Western Union Com-
y's employés are engaged in getting signa-
es to petitions in opposition to a postal tele-
ph.

The resolution calling on the President for
formation concerning the appointment of
missioners to examine certain sections of
Northern Pacific Railroad was referred to
Judiciary Committee—yeas, 37; nays, 8.

The following bills passed: For the erection
public buildings at Washington, $100,000;
attanooga, $100,000; Opelousas, La., $50,000;
rtland, Ore., $250,000; Sacramento, $100,000;
ayton, O., $150,000; Springfield, O., $100,000;
e above sums include the cost of the sites
d the buildings.

A bill was passed to authorize the issue of
e *Congressional Record* and the statutes at
rge to public libraries.

A bill was passed authorizing the construc-
on of a bridge across the Mississippi at or
r, Mo.

The Utah bill was laid aside and the bill es-
blishing a Bureau of Labor Statistics was
ken up.

Pending action unanimous consent was ob-
ained to put the following bills upon the
alendar, and they were passed—viz.: Bills per-
itting the erection of a bridge across the
ouri at White Cloud, Kas.; another across
ame river near Rulo, Kas.; another across
ame river between its mouth and the north
e of the Dacotah or James River; another be-
een Minneapolis and St. Paul and Minnehaha;
d another across the Illinois River between
s mouth and Peoria. Also a bill authorizing
he Bellingham Bay Railway & Navigation Com-
any to build bridges in the Territory of Wash-
ington.

Without further legislative business the
enate went into executive session and soon ad-
ourned.

HOUSE.

The time of the House was devoted to con-
ideration of the English-Poelle contested-elec-
ion case.

CUBA SAID TO BE FOR SALE.

WASHINGTON, D. C., May 21.—The New York
World today publishes a special from this city
saying that part of Minister Foster's mission
here is to aid in the negotiations to be taken
by this Government and that of Spain for the
purchase of Cuba. He says Spain is now willing
to sell Cuba for $50,000,000, which is considered
very low in view of the former figures men-
tioned when the matter was talked of. The
dispatch further says that Secretary Frelinghuysen is anxious to buy.

UNUSUAL POLITENESS.

Philadelphia *Call*: "I saw an unusual sight
this morning," he said. "I was riding in a
crowded street-car, when a feeble old lady got
in, and immediately a person arose and politely
offered her the seat."

"Is it possible!" answered the reporter, tak-
ing out his note-book. "Please give me the
name of the gentleman."

"O, it wasn't a gentleman; it was a lady."

THE FINANCIAL CRISIS.

Ferdinand Ward Arrested and Willing to Make Restitution—Grant & Ward's Loans.

Temporary Suspension of the Penn Bank at Pittsburg—A Small Brokerage Failure.

Alexander Mitchell Explodes an Absurd Rumor—Broker Missing—Gen. Grant Files a Mortgage.

GRANT & WARD.

A LIST OF THEIR LOANS.

NEW YORK, May 21.—[Special.]—The list of loans made to Grant & Ward was made public today by Mr. Francis N. Bangs. It gives a very clear idea of the immensity of the operations carried on by the two worthies, Messrs. Fish and Ward. The total amount owed by the firm on collateral the morning of the failure was $10,894,000, and nearly every institution and corporation in the city loaning money appears to have helped to supply the firm with the funds necessary for the prosecution of these operations. A concise and interesting feature of the schedule is shown by an examination of the character of many of the loans. Thus, the New York City revenue bonds, carrying 2½ and 3 per cent interest, were apparently loaned on at par by such stable and prudent institutions as the Bank of Commerce and the United States Trust Company. The Equitable Life-Assurance Society also loaned the face value on similar bonds. Among the leading banks and bankers who have loaned Grant & Ward since July 1, 1883, are the following, with amounts of said loans:

Fourth National Bank	$ 370,000
J. W. Seligman & Co.	646,000
Equitable Life-Insurance Company	1,050,000
Bank of the Republic	410,000
Oriental Bank	230,000
United States National Bank	140,000
Continental	125,000
First National Bank	90,000
National Park Bank	75,000
National Shoe & Leather Bank	100,000
Mutual Benefit Life-Insurance Company	800,000
National Bank of Connecticut	650,000
United States Trust Company	1,060,000
American Exchange National Bank	175,000
Mercantile Trust Company	1,250,000
Phœnix National	75,000
New York Life-Insurance & Trust Co.	205,000
National Broadway Bank	200,000
Broadway Savings Bank	400,000
Manhattan Life-Insurance Company	300,000
Dexel, Morgan & Co.	250,000
Metropolitan Trust Company	400,000
Bank of Montreal	150,000

The sterling loans against New York City revenue bonds were made by L. Von Hoffman & Co., for $500,000, and Brown Bros. $1,000,000.

FERDINAND WARD ARRESTED.

Ferdinand Ward, of the firm of Grant & Ward, was arrested by a Deputy Sheriff at the office of Butler, Stillman & Hubbard, in the Trinity Building, No. 111 Broadway, late this afternoon. Butler, Stillman & Hubbard are the attorneys of George C. Holt, the Assignee of Ward, and the latter has been at their office looking after his affairs. The order of arrest was procured by John R. Dos Passos in the suit of J. Nelson Tappan, the City Chamberlain, who alleges in his complaint the misappropriation of $300,000. Ward was unable to obtain bail, and he spent the night a prisoner in the company of the Deputy Sheriff.

WARD WANTS TO MAKE RESTITUTION.

Mr. Hubbard, of the law firm of Butler, Stillman & Hubbard, Mr. Ward's counsel, said tonight that Mr. Ward had expressed a desire to make a clean breast of the whole of his Wall street transactions; that he had admitted that he had wronged a great number in the interest of a few, and had sought Butler, Stillman, and Hubbard to advise and help him in making a fair distribution of his property so that all who had suffered at his hands might realize an "equitable proportion. "It appears there have been a favored few," continued Mr. Hubbard, "among whom the name of Warner appears, who not only realized suspicious profits that were alleged to have existed, but to whom Mr. Ward gave preferences when he found himself financially wrecked and in trouble. Now he desires to set these preferences aside in restitution. We, as a firm, were interested only in following him up in behalf of certain creditors. He has admitted to us his guilt in several transactions, and has said that now he is ready to suffer such punishment as the law may decide he deserves. He insists," added Mr. Hubbard, "that there are those who should suffer with him, but he does not desire to implicate any one to shield himself. I consider that the circumstances of the case justified his arrest."

GEN. GRANT BREAKING DOWN.

A gentleman who saw Gen. Grant a few days ago said today that he is almost completely broken down by the disclosures which have become public since the failure of the Marine Bank and the firm of Grant & Ward, in which he was a partner. The shock which he has sustained he feels will shorten his life many years. In the converses freely with his intimate friends upon his troubles. He seeks seclusion as much as possible, however, and fears that he has lost the respect and confidence of the country at large.

AN INJUNCTION.

Receiver Davies, of the failed firm of Grant & Ward, has made an application for permission to redeem hypothecated securities out of the general funds coming into his hands. The matter was postponed for a later day. Judge Donahue granted an injunction restraining William S. Warner from transferring, disposing, or impairing the value of property transferred to him by Ferdinand Ward.

IN WALL STREET.

MISCHIEVOUS RUMORS.

NEW YORK, May 21.—[Special.]—Fears of impending disasters were freely expressed in Wall street today and mischievous rumors were busy all day with the names of firms of reputable standing. The close of business in the Stock Exchange at 3 p. m. was welcomed with a sigh of relief by many anxious brokers. Various opinions are held as to whether or not the financial storm has spent its force. While some persons believe that important failures are yet to come other experienced operators think the trouble is past and that a healthful reaction is about to set in. Mr. Gould, Mr. Sage, Mr. Connor, and Mr. Clews are among those who express the latter sentiments.

J. L. BROWNELL & CO. SUSPEND.

The suspension of the firm of J. L. Brownell & Co., brokers at No. 58 Broadway, which was announced in the Stock Exchange early in the day, produced no disturbing effect upon the street. The firm had not been doing a large business, and their liabilities were stated at less than $50,000. They had no obligations of any importance in the Stock Exchange. The cause of the suspension was the recent great shrinkage in the values of securities. Mr. Brownell declared that George N. Stover, General Manager of a manufacturing company and a cousin of the firm, had made improper use of a number of securities which belonged to them; that they had placed $27,000 worth of securities in Stover's hands to raise money for them, but that he had suddenly informed Brownell & Co. that he was also in a hole, and intended to protect himself. The books showed that Stover owed Brownell & Co. about $32,000 for stock which had been bought for him, but for which he had placed collaterals with the firm to the amount of $44,000. Mr. Brownell insisted that the collaterals would not sell for the amount of Mr. Stover's indebtedness. Mr. Brownell sent for a warrant for Stover's arrest, which the latter gave satisfactory assurances that he would appear for examination or trial whenever wanted. Mr. Stover insisted that he had committed no breach of trust whatever. That he had "bridged" Brownell & Co. over financial difficulties repeatedly, and that Brownell owed him $30,000. He did not deny that he had kept the securities, but showed written receipts signed by the firm for the loan to them by him of eight International & Great Northern bonds of $1,000 each and five West Shore bonds of $1,000 each.

RUSSELL SAGE SETTLES.

Comparatively short line of messengers followed the arrival of Mr. Russell Sage at his office in the morning was slowly but steadily relieved by their admission, singly and in pairs, to the banks of clerks, where their claims were duly acknowledged and liquidated. By noon the line had entirely disappeared, and Mr. Sage's established delivery hour having passed nobody was found waiting to "put" differences or deliver stocks purchased to be "put" to Mr. Sage on expiring privileges. There was an entire absence throughout the day of those scenes of turmoil and general unpleasantness which have characterized the approaches to the laboratory of the great American put-and-call operator recently. However, some enormous figures must have represented the day's disbursements, the total of which Mr. Sage could not be prevailed upon to give. One, however, said that his firm alone represented deliveries of stocks to Mr. Sage to an amount aggregating over $250,000 in differences, and that the total transactions would make the disbursement about $1,500,000 for the day, which was in excess of his payments during any previous day. The names of Woerishoeffer, Smith, and Sontter were mentioned as among the most relentless and absorbent of today's tormentors. They are represented as having not only showered privileges and unwelcome stocks upon Mr. Sage all day long, but, with numbers of other persecutors, they plied him steadily with notices of more to come Friday. A gentleman close to Mr. Sage in his business relations reported today the exhaustion of three of his large checkbooks on the Importers' & Traders' Bank (which is almost equivalent to another name for Mr. Sage in the street), and estimated that their stubs would represent total disbursements on privilege accounts of over $4,000,000 since the trouble commenced.

DIMOCK & CO.

Three more suits were instituted today against A. W. Dimock & Co. Delos B. Phelps and William Hanna brought suit jointly. They pledged, according to their complaint, $200,000 Iowa Central bonds with Dimock & Co. to secure a loan of $100,000. They allege that these bonds, together with others, were rehypothecated by Dimock & Co. in obtaining a loan of $200,000. As they cannot recover the bonds, they claim a difference between the amount advanced on them and their value of $79,688. Wilbertorce Sully, in another complaint, alleges that Dimock & Co. agreed, if he would buy Bankers' & Merchants' Telegraph stock, to protect him against any loss on it, and take it from him at any time at the purchase price. When Dimock & Co. failed he parted with the stock and sustained a loss of $124,774. Andrew F. Underhill has begun a suit of a similar nature to recover a loss of $13,175. The suits were all brought on the ground that the assignment was fraudulent. The assets in the hands of the Assignee were today seized on the attachments issued in the various suits.

THE METROPOLITAN BANK.

There were rumors again afloat that the Metropolitan Bank would soon close up and go out of business; but the officers and Directors denied these emphatically. The bank received about $2,000,000 in clearing-house certificates today.

BALDWIN'S STATEMENT.

Ex-President Baldwin, of the Louisville & Nashville Road, says that the allegations that he obtained loans and hypothecated the securities of the Louisville & Nashville Road are untrue. It is also untrue that he used the Henderson Bridge bonds to procure bonds for his own use. He did endeavor to uphold the credit of the company by sustaining the price of the stock, but the Directors did not agree with him, and he made good the difference of $206,000. The floating debt of the company is more than covered by the present values of the securities held by the road. This is the whole story. The Directors of the road corroborate Mr. Baldwin's statement.

DONNELL, LAWSON & SIMPSON.

Donnell, Lawson & Simpson say in a circular to creditors: "We propose to all our creditors to pay them with our notes, payable in twelve and twenty-four months, with 6 per cent interest, with an honorable understanding that, if our business warrants it, the obligations shall be discharged without respect to their maturity. This plan will enable us to resume with safety."

A COMPLETE WRECK.

The Atlantic State Bank of Brooklyn, which closed its doors a week ago, is shown to be insolvent. The entire capital of the bank, $200,000, has been absorbed and there is a deficiency in its assets of $40,012.

THE ALARMISTS.

A CALL FOR THEIR SUPPRESSION.

NEW YORK, May 21.—The *Mail and Express* says of recent rumors affecting the financial standing of prominent men:

Nothing save vigorous and frequent enforcement of the law which makes these cowardly lies about men and properties State prison offenses will probably produce any sensible abatement of their evil activity unless it be a general determination on the part of all decent and sensible business-men to treat as liars for gain and enemies of society all these whisperers of the street who invent, enlarge, or repeat all sorts of variously improbable or impossible stories—some of them absurd enough to bring a stone image to laughter. In fact, it is the duty of all honest and respectable businessmen, especially when we have just escaped from what might have been a serious panic, to stand up everywhere and on all suitable occasions for common sense, the truth, decency, and the laws of good neighborhood, for the right of a neighbor to a good name until proved unworthy, and for the comities and courtesies of business intercourse. Cranks, alarmists, defamers, idle gossipers, and venomous slanderers should be ostracised, put down, or made ridiculous.

JOHN C. ENO.

A CHECK FOR $95,000.

NEW YORK, May 21.—[Special.]—It has become known that John S. Eno, after he had confessed to his father that he had lost in speculation $3,000,000 or $4,000,000 of the funds of the Second National Bank, coolly drew a check on that bank for $95,000 and had it cashed down-town. It is said that the venerable Amos R. Eno was so indignant that he at first refused to honor the check. After a while, however, the old gentleman was persuaded to pay half of the amount of the check, one of the Directors agreeing to pay the other half. Anson Phelps Stokes said tonight that a check for $95,000 did come in the day after the bank was declared solvent, and Mr. Amos Eno paid half of it. A gentleman quite familiar with the facts said: "When John C. Eno drew that check for $95,000 and got it cashed down-town he knew very well that either his father or the Directors of the bank would pay it."

PITTSBURG.

SUSPENSION OF THE PENN BANK.

PITTSBURG, Pa., May 21.—[Special.]—To the general public the startling intelligence of the close of the Penn Bank was given this morning. A quiet run had been in progress for some days. By some it was thought, however, that since the run had not, up to today, become especially heavy the institution would be enabled to fortify itself against a complete suspension of business. The worst was realized a little before noon, however, when the announcement was made that the Penn had closed its doors, and, upon visiting the institution, a notice was found posted on the doors, which was as far as any could proceed because of the presence of an officer. The notice was as follows:

Owing to the run that has been in progress for some days it has been for the safety of the depositors deemed best to suspend business.

The news of the suspension spread quickly, and in a very short time the steps leading to the bank and the pavement were crowded with depositors and curious spectators. The scene was alike sad and ludicrous. On one side of the surging crowd was a woman in the garb of a peanut-vender, bewailing what she, at least, counted as the loss of her hard-earned savings, while here and there could be seen men whose remarks were to the effect that had they known the thing would close so soon they would have taken out their balance. The wealthier class of the business community comprised the preponderance of the depositors, a large portion of them including members of the oil fraternity.

As might be expected, many who hurried to the scene were at once seized with the idea that the Penn would only prove the stepping-stone to further and perhaps more disastrous bank failures, and before an hour rumors of the suspension of several other banks were freely circulated.

STATEMENT OF PRESIDENT RIDDLE.

President Riddle tonight made the following official statement for the press:

"The Board of Directors met this afternoon and began an examination into the affairs of the bank. Their examination justifies them and myself in the statement that the bank can, as matters now stand, pay dollar for dollar on deposits and stock. We have received offers of assistance from many sources. Our largest depositors show the most gratifying faith in the bank, its resources and ability to meet its debts, and they evince no disposition to cause us any trouble by hasty action. On the contrary, many have offered to double their deposits now held by the bank. Other aid has been offered in order that we may resume. As to its acceptance this board will decide later. As to myself personally, I have no fear for my own deposits and stock, and as I am the largest depositor and stockholder I am willing not only to let both stand where they are, but also willing and ready to add more to the amount. To do this I am willing to use any collateral I have."

Mr. Riddle refused to give any statement of liabilities or assets. From an outside source it was learned that the liabilities will not exceed a million and a half, and that the assets will more than cover this. The only question is time to realize.

THE DIRECTORS.

The Penn Bank has been in existence about nine years. The present Directors are: James H. Hopkins, M. C. for the Twenty-second District of Pennsylvania; Samuel Severance, F. B. Laughlin, of F. B. & A. Laughlin; James Herdman, President of the Dollar Savings Bank; Philip Reymer, of Reymer & Bros.; Thomas Hare, of Thomas Hare & Son; J. B. Swearingen, of Swearingen & McCandless; D. W. C. Carroll, of D. W. C. Carroll & Co.; George C. Davis, of Davis, Chambers & Co.; Frank Rahm, President of the Woodruff Palace Car Company; A. A. Hutchinson; J. O. Brown, Prothonotary; A. M. Cavitt, of Cavitt & Pollock. Up to the time of his election to Congress, two years since, James H. Hopkins was President.

The bank is a chartered institution with a capital of $250,000, and the stockholders are individually liable for twice the capital.

STREET TALK.

Immediately on the closing of the doors gossip and street talk as to the cause of the suspension became very plenty. Said one gentleman: "The Penn Bank has been considered not of the best for at least a week. People gave them credit for speculating, and a quiet run has been going on ever since Saturday last. The run would have been greater had it not been for the fact that a great many of the depositors did not care about pulling their money out of the bank out of a personal friendship for Mr. Riddle. However, some of these latter class bought oil certificates with their money, and placed these certificates in other banks, thus saving themselves to a slight extent. What surprises me," continued the speaker, "is the fact that on the street and among the oil men it was generally believed that the Penn Bank had made considerable money in oil. However, I suppose people were nervous and afraid to let their money be there."

SINGULAR STRENGTH OF OIL.

The effect of the Penn Bank failure on the Oil Exchange was singular. All the morning those who had an inkling of affairs had been trying to unload upon a feverish market, and under their offers oil had broken from 75 cents at the opening to 73½ at noon, when the bank's doors closed. When the news was made known to the brokers a peculiar quiet immediately fell on the shouting mass of brokers in the ring. Those who had looked for a wild, crazy rush with blocks of oil pitched haphazard on the market and a price of 60 cents before the close were never to be left in their lives. The brokers, many of them, quietly left the room, and those who remained transacted any business they found to do without the least excitement, and no depression in prices worth speaking of occurred. After a time an upward move set in, and in a comparatively short time oil was selling five cents higher than when the failure was announced. From this there was a slight decline, but the market closed firm at 73½. The Penn has been the oil bank, and was used by both exchanges. Last week the old exchange took away its account, and Monday the Petroleum Exchange clearing-house withdrew its account and opened in the Farmers'. A large number of brokers deposited in the suspended institution, but just who of the oil fraternity have suffered can of course only be guessed at. It is certain, however, that the loss is very heavy, and that some dealers is placed at from $150,000 to $300,000.

CAUSE OF THE SUSPENSION—A COMPREHENSIVE CHARTER.

The trouble is attributed to rumors growing out of the clearances of the Petroleum Exchange being taken away from the Penn Bank, which up to a few days ago was the clearing-house of the exchange. A change was made several days ago, and the business transferred to the Farmers' Deposit National. This gave rise to rumors that the bank was in trouble or likely to be, and a run had been going on quietly for several days. The suspended bank was the depository for the Orphans' Court, but at the present time its deposit amounts to but a few dollars. The bank was at one time a reasonability [sic] to the tune of not now, as it has availed itself of a very liberal State charter, by the terms of which it is authorized to carry on banking, insurance, real-estate improvement, and other business.

A HEAVY LOAN.

The Penn Bank was yesterday assisted in meeting its obligations at the clearing-house by a loan of $100,000, made by the Farmers' National, through which it cleared. It was hoped that the assistance would be the stepping-stone, and that the bank would be able to meet the paper when presented. The result was a disappointment, and the checks of the Penn Bank were returned by the Farmers' Bank. As to the aggregate amount of the checks thus returned, the Farmers' officials refused to make a statement, but, as the aggregate of exchanges at the clearing-house is little below those of yesterday, the total could not have been nearly as large as in ordinary times. The Penn Bank had out a very large amount in checks, but for some days they had fallen off greatly.

THE LAST STATEMENT.

The figures of the last statement were as follows:

RESOURCES.

Loans and discounts	$1,087,066.44
Demand loans	311,226.80
Due from banks	796,034.78
Cash on hand	291,744.09
Total	$2,486,066.11

LIABILITIES.

Capital	$ 250,000.00
Surplus	80,000.00
Undivided profits	25,107.98
Dividends	5,499.00
Deposits	2,127,459.13
Total	$2,486,066.11

THE OTHER BANKS.

William E. Schmertz, President of the Third National, says he had seen the balance sheets of the Penn Bank, and thought they would be able to pay all the debts, and that it was solvent. The other banks he regarded as strong enough to stand the crisis. They would stand by each other as they did in New York. Mr. Schmertz reflects the views of a large number of the most prominent bankers in regard to the solvency of the suspended institution.

President Harper says he does not think the banks of Pittsburg are in an unstable condition, at least the showing of all those in the clearing-house is excellent, and he has not the least feeling of insecurity in regard to them.

THE BANK TO RESUME.

A meeting of bankers was held this evening at which the Penn Bank submitted a statement of the condition, which was carefully examined and satisfied all present. The bank is clearly solvent. It was agreed to supply sufficient money to pay off its liabilities. It was deemed unadvisable to resume tomorrow morning, but it is expected the necessary formalities can be completed during the day and the bank be enabled to resume business Friday.

A CINCINNATI SUIT.

CINCINNATI, O., May 21.—[Special.]—The Metropolitan National Bank of this city has a deposit of $2,500 in the Penn Bank. Hearing that the latter was in trouble the Metropolitan brought suit for the amount of the deposit, and attached a deposit in the Fourth National of this city to the credit of the Penn Bank.

THE NEWARK SAVINGS BANK.

THE DEPOSITORS ANXIOUS TO LYNCH THE PRESIDENT—A STATEMENT.

NEW YORK, May 21.—[Special.]—About 500 of the depositors of the defunct Newark Savings Institution, including many ladies, assembled in the Academy of Music in Newark, N. J., tonight to adopt some measure for the recovery of their money. The meeting was very stormy, threats being freely made to hang President Daniel Dodd. An effort was made by some to prevent any violent action, but it took nearly two hours of hot debate to carry out the conservative plan and have a committee appointed to examine into the affairs of the bank and report at a future meeting. Hugo Fraentzel, one of the managers who tried to prevent Dodd from carrying out his schemes, attempted to explain the condition of affairs, but was greeted with hisses and cries of "You should hang as well as the others," and was compelled to retire to prevent a riot, so excited did the assemblage become. A committee of ten was finally appointed to report at the next meeting. The statement of Mr. Fraentzel showed the good assets of the bank to be $3,-255,837; in the hands of Fisk & Hatch, $3,140,000, and due depositors, $6,156,584. The statement was made that arrangements were being made by friends of Fisk & Hatch so that they could repay the bank, in which case the depositors would receive every cent. At one stage of the proceeding tonight it would have required but a word to start those present to the house of Dodd. As one man stated, he had a rope in his pocket to hang him.

ALEXANDER MITCHELL.

SOLID AS THE BANK OF ENGLAND.

MILWAUKEE, Wis., May 21.—[Special.]—Mr. Alexander Mitchell said tonight to THE TRIBUNE correspondent, in response to an inquiry regarding a rumor that he was "financially embarrassed":

"They might as well talk of the Bank of England being embarrassed. Why, man, I'm not a speculator—I don't dabble in stocks. What stocks I may happen to have I bought and paid for. Where did this report come from?"

"I can give no information further than is contained in the dispatch. Did you ever hear of such a rumor before?"

"Oh, of course, they start all sorts of stories about people; but I thought they'd get through starting them about me years ago. I am too well known and my methods are too well understood for such stories to have any effect now. It is true that when I was in New York awhile ago, when so many stories and reports were made public concerning men and moneyed institutions, somebody said to me: 'I understand that you are in trouble, too,' but I paid no attention to it, attached no importance to it, and thought of it, if at all, rather as a joke."

HOW THE RUMOR MAY HAVE ORIGINATED.

"How do you suppose such a rumor could start?"

"Well, really, it is hardly worth making a supposition upon or discussing; but some bears in the wheat market have the idea that I have furnished large amounts of money to gentlemen who happen to be on the bull side, and maybe such a story may have originated from such an idea."

"Candidly, now, didn't you furnish the money?"

"Why man, anybody can get money who furnishes the proper securities. That's a matter of business. Everybody who knows anything about it knows that my methods are conservative, and conservatism in my line of business requires that anybody who seeks to obtain money shall furnish collaterals. That's the long and the short of it."

A GOODLY PILE OF READY MONEY.

"Now, Mr. Mitchell, that this question has come up in this form, what would you say if the interests of the occasion, in your judgment, required you to answer the blunt question, What are your actual financial relations with the rest of the world?"

"I should say that I had about enough money on hand ready for instant use to pay every cent that I may happen to owe in the world. This has no reference to other assets or what might be converted into money. It refers to actual money. Why, it's of no public interest, but I have a half million lying in the Chicago banks. But all this talk is of no account, and nobody can be induced to believe it."

Mr. Mitchell accompanied the correspondent to the door he said: "Thanking you for bringing the telegram directly to me; but I find that the way to treat such matters is to pay no attention to them. Good night."

WASHINGTON.

A MISSING BROKER.

WASHINGTON, D. C., May 21.—George H. Levis, a broker doing business at 620 F street, has been missing from his place of business since Monday morning, and up to this time nothing has been heard of his whereabouts. He had been doing a large and successful business, especially in petroleum, and had perhaps the largest clientage of any broker in the city, embracing many business-men and a large number of Government clerks. It is said that over 500 persons are involved as customers, and it is estimated that he has in his hands from $100,000 to $200,000 belonging to them. Levis' friends express confidence in him, and say he will return. The nature and extent of the business done by Levis, however, have given rise to many ugly reports. He began business here last June, and has conducted what is known as a "syndicate" business. Customers left margins with him, but he bought and sold at his own discretion, accounting to customers for profits when accounts were asked. The success of his speculations has been wonderful. He has paid profits on deposits left with him amounting in many cases to more than 50 per cent a month. Attracted by reports of these phenomenal profits, many persons have come forward with their money, and some of them say tonight they think the investment is a permanent one.

A MORTGAGE FROM GEN. GRANT TO VANDERBILT.

Gen. Grant has placed a mortgage on his property in this city in favor of W. H. Vanderbilt to partially secure the latter for $150,000 loaned the General in New York. The instrument bears date May 1.

ATLANTA.

COMPROMISE ADJUSTMENT BETWEEN CREDITORS OF THE JAMES BANK.

ATLANTA, Ga., May 21.—[Special.]—The James Bank failure, which occurred here Thursday last and which has occasioned much excitement in money circles, is in a fair way to be wound up satisfactorily to all creditors. James, in making the assignment, made regular depositors preferred creditors over those who had deposited their funds on certificates bearing 4 per cent interest. This kicked up a big row, and meetings of both classes have been held repeatedly with the view of determining upon some line of action. A plan was suggested to take James' property and other assets, pool it all together, form a stock company, and issue bonds bearing 4 per cent. The preferred creditors fought this at a lively rate, while the non-preferred, seeing that this settlement was their only chance, favored the scheme heartily. Yesterday afternoon both factions appointed Committees of Conference. Today this joint committee met and agreed upon a report which was read and adopted at the general meeting of creditors this evening. The basis of settlement is that out of the first money raised from the rental or lease of any property named in the schedule all depositors, without any discrimination, are to be paid 10 per cent. Preferred creditors are then to get 33⅓ per cent of their claims. After this all creditors are to pool claims and organize a stock company. Bonds of this company, bearing 6 per cent interest, are then to be issued, the non-preferred creditors getting 90 per cent of their deposits in stock, and the preferred creditors 66⅔ per cent.

OTHER BUSINESS TROUBLES.

THE ELIEL BREWING COMPANY.

LA SALLE, Ill., May 21.—[Special.]—The Eliel Brewing Company have made a settlement with their creditors and offer to pay all indebtedness. Their assets are in excess of liabilities, the latter being about $100,000. Edward Eliel has been appointed Receiver. The business has not been suspended.

ASSETS AND LIABILITIES OF THE UNION BANK OF QUINCY.

QUINCY, Ill., May 21.—[Special.]—The statement of the condition of the suspended Union Bank, to be published tomorrow, places the assets—real estate and perfectly good bills receivable—at $263,485. The liabilities are $256,-895, of which $117,161 is due depositors and $65,154 in the savings department. The Directors believe if time is given to collect assets and sell real estate the bank will be able to pay its entire deposits. The real estate is estimated to be worth $50,702.

THE CINCINNATI "NEWS-JOURNAL."

CINCINNATI, O., May 21.—The court has ordered Receiver Steele to open at noon tomorrow proposals for the entire property, goodwill, and franchises of the *News-Journal*. Bids are expected from several parties.

ENTERTAINED BY BUFFALO BILL.

At noon yesterday a Deadwood coach drawn by six mules arrived at the Madison street entrance of the Press Club. Buffalo Bill handled the ribbons, and by his side on the box sat Fred Matthews, a Rocky Mountain stage-driver. Parmelee's rally-ho coach and four had been provided for those who could not be accommodated in the former vehicle, and a band of cowboys, led by Buck Taylor, "King of the Cowboys," and Seth Hathaway, a pony-express rider, mounted on Indian ponies, acted as an escort. Arriving at the grounds the cavalcade was greeted with a burst of music from the band and shouts of welcome (probably) from the Indians and Mexicans, who were drawn up in line to receive the party. The feature of the day was the camp-dinner, served in frontier style. Capt. Bogardus, Maj. North, Buffalo Bill, and Nate Salsbury made addresses of welcome, and a Pawnee Chief was introduced. After dinner the guests were conducted to the press stand to witness the afternoon performance.

RAILROADS.

Decreased Earnings of the Union Pacific—Views of Charles Francis Adams Jr.

New Rates of the Southwestern Association—Increase of Lumber Rates to Missouri River Points.

Annual Meeting of the Pittsburg, Fort Wayne & Chicago—An Important Proposition Submitted.

Charles Francis Adams Jr. on the Condition of the Union Pacific.

Mr. Charles Francis Adams Jr., who passed through this city a few days ago on his way to Omaha to inspect the affairs of the Union Pacific Railway Company, of which he is a Director, returned yesterday. A representative of THE TRIBUNE called upon him last evening at the Grand Pacific Hotel, Mr. Adams said he did not discover anything that he had not known before. The road was still there, and was as well managed as ever, but owing to circumstances over which they (the managers) had no control the earnings had greatly fallen off since the beginning of the year. He had been under the impression that the heavy decrease in earnings during the winter months was principally due to the exceptionally bad weather, but he found to his surprise that there was but little improvement in the earnings for March and April.

When asked what the cause was for this heavy decrease, he said it was due in the first place to the general dullness in business which is affecting all the roads more or less at present; and in the second place to the largely-increased competition that the Union Pacific has had to encounter during the last year. The construction of the Burlington to Denver, the completion of the Northern Pacific, and the Atlantic & Pacific to the Pacific Coast, and the extension of the Denver & Rio Grande to Salt Lake City and Ogden have all affected the Union Pacific and taken away considerable of the business which it formerly controlled. Besides, the competition has had the effect of materially reducing the rates. He was only surprised that under the existing circumstances the road was doing so well. He had no doubt that in time the condition of the road would improve and it would become as valuable as ever. The country through which it runs was rapidly filling up with settlers and growing in importance.

To the question whether the Union Pacific Directors had decided to pass the June dividend Mr. Adams said that no action had as yet been taken in the matter, but he was of the opinion that the dividend would be passed. He was personally strongly opposed to paying dividends that had not been earned during the period for which they applied. The company had not earned any dividends during the last three months and was not earning any now. So long as the company did not earn dividends he would oppose paying them.

Mr. Adams was shown a dispatch from New York which said that Boston holders had thrown much of their stock on the market yesterday, and that they were "deserting the sinking ship," and in reply he said that was news to him. He had not been aware of the fact that Boston stockholders were selling out and he did not think there was any truth in the report.

New Southwestern Association Rates to Take Effect June 2.

Commissioner J. W. Midgley, of the Southwestern Railway Association, has issued a new joint freight tariff westward-bound from Detroit, Toledo, Chicago, Peoria, East St. Louis, and St. Louis, and points north on either bank of the Mississippi River to and including Rock Island, to St. Joseph, Atchison, Leavenworth, and Kansas City. The new rates will go into effect June 2. The rates from Chicago and common points will be as follows:

First-class, 90 cents; second-class, 75 cents; third-class, 50 cents; fourth-class, 35 cents; fifth-class, 20 cents; class A, 87½ cents; class B, 30½ cents; classes C and D, 23 cents; coke, 17½ cents; hardwood, 15 cents; wheat, 25 cents; corn, 17½ cents, oats, and barley, 20 cents; horses and mules, $67.50 per car; cattle and calves,

The Tribune.

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GLASGOW, Scotland—Allan's American News Agency, 21 Renfield-st.

LONDON, Eng.—American Exchange, 449 Strand. HENRY F. GILLIG, Manager.

PARIS, France—American Exchange, 35 Boulevard des Capucines.

WASHINGTON, D. C.—1322 F street.

AMUSEMENTS.

Hooley's Theatre.
Randolph street, opposite the new Court-House. John T. Raymond—"For Congress."

Grand Opera-House.
Clark street, near Washington. "Claire and the Forge-Master."

Haverly's Theatre.
Monroe street, near Dearborn. The Bijou Opera Bouffe Company in "Orpheus and Eurydice."

McVicker's Theatre.
Madison street, near State. McCaull Opera Comique Company in "The Merry War."

Academy of Music.
Halsted street, near Madison. "Around the World in Eighty Days."

Standard Theatre.
Corner Halsted and Jackson streets. Pat Rooney and his New York Star Combination.

Criterion Theatre.
Corner Division and Sedgwick streets. Laura E. Dainty in "A Mountain Pink."

National Panorama.
Wabash avenue and Hubbard court. The Battle of Gettysburg. Open from 9 a. m. to 11 p. m.

Kohl & Middleton's Dime Museums.
South Side—Clark street, near Madison. West Side—Madison street, near Halsted. Open from 1 to 10 p. m.

Chicago Museum and Theatre.
One block north of Clark street bridge. Matinee every day.

Wood's Museum.
Randolph street, between Clark and Dearborn. Opens at 9 a. m.

Base-Ball.
Lake-Front—Game between the Chicago and Akron Reserves. Thirty-ninth street—Baltimore vs. Chicago Unions.

THURSDAY, MAY 22, 1884.

EX-SPEAKER RANDALL thinks Congress will be ready to adjourn July 15.

SECRETARY FOLGER will soon call in $10,000,000 worth of the 3 per cent bonds.

THE Northern Presbyterian Convention, at Saratoga, N. Y., continued its deliberations yesterday.

PRESIDENT ENDICOTT, of the Oregon & Transcontinental Company, has resigned. Elijah Smith has been elected his successor.

IT is reported that Mr. Henry Cabot Lodge left Boston yesterday for a political tour in the Western States in favor of the candidacy of Senator Edmunds.

A BILL granting a pension of $50 per month to Mrs. De Long, widow of the ill-fated Jeannette explorer, will be reported favorably to the House.

AUGUSTE BARTHOLDI, the sculptor who executed the celebrated Bartholdi statue, was entertained at a dinner yesterday by Henry F. Gillig at Paris.

SOME of the Southern delegates to the Republican National Convention have already arrived at Washington on their way to Chicago, and are being looked after by the Arthur entertainment bureau.

WILLIAM B. WHITE, William Reynolds, and Jacob Katterman, convicted of the murder of Carl Scholtz at East Tawas, Mich., April 4, were sentenced yesterday to imprisonment at hard labor for life.

A CURIOUS story is told in another page concerning the manner in which an Italian restaurantkeeper of Baltimore, Md., named Triaca, was swindled by two of his fellow-countrymen out of $5,600 Tuesday.

THE suspension bridge across the Scioto River at Portsmouth, O., gave way yesterday morning while some cattle were crossing. Two children who were on the bridge at the time were precipitated into the river and drowned.

THE Pennsylvania iron manufacturers have deemed it inadvisable to force an issue in the matter of a 10 per cent reduction in the wages of their employés. It is probable, therefore, that the mills will be run at the present rate of wages.

LORD RANDOLPH CHURCHILL'S speech against the exclusion of Ireland from the operation of the Gladstone Franchise bill has surprised his political friends and political enemies in England. All the London daily papers comment on it.

A SO-CALLED "National Industrial Congress" met in Chicago yesterday. It has been extensively advertised, but the attendance was very meagre. Officers were elected, committees appointed, and some papers of the protection-run-mad order were read.

BILLS for the erection of public buildings at Portland, Ore., to cost $250,000, at Sacramento, Cal., to cost $100,000, at Dayton, O., to cost $150,000, were passed by the Senate yesterday, and also bills for public buildings at Washington, D. C., and Opelousas, La.

CONGRESSMAN C. C. MATSON, of the Fifth Indiana District, was renominated by the Democrats yesterday. In returning thanks he predicted that the forty-one traitors who voted against the Morrison bill would be read out of the Democratic party at the Chicago Convention.

THE local Democratic chiefs are somewhat agitated by the rival claims of Gen. J. C. Black, of Danville, and Mayor Harrison for the Democratic Gubernatorial nomination. The action of the Democratic County Central Committee this evening is looked for with much interest. It will be decisive as to which of the two candidates shall have most of the county delegates. The Democratic people don't count. Whichever faction controls the machine will win.

CROP reports from various points in Dakota indicate a very encouraging condition of things for the farmers. The seeding-time was most favorable and was largely availed of. A large acreage has been seeded, and all the conditions so far are favorable to a bountiful harvest.

THE annual convention of the brewers of the United States was held at Buffalo yesterday. The attendance was large. President Scharmann delivered an address, referring to the separation of the malt and distilled liquor traffics, prohibition, restrictive legislation, and party politics.

A "MIXED" passenger and freight-train on the Pan-Handle route collided with a freight-train at Wheeling Junction, forty miles from Pittsburg, Pa., yesterday morning. D. Bartholomew, of East Dubuque, Ill., was instantly killed. Five employés of the road were seriously injured.

A STATUE of Martin Luther was unveiled in front of the Memorial Lutheran Church at Washington, D. C., yesterday. About 2,000 persons witnessed the ceremonies. Justice Miller, of the United States Supreme Court, presided. Senator Conger, of Michigan, delivered the address of the day.

NEW YORK Democratic politicians, though shouting for Tilden, are said to be secretly working for Cleveland. They think the latter would be a strong candidate in case the Republicans should make a "mistake" in Chicago and nominate a candidate unsatisfactory to the "Independents."

A SENSATIONAL story has been circulated at Washington to the effect that the Pacific Mail Steamship Company is seeking to have adopted an amendment to the Shipping bill which would enable that corporation to collect a subsidy of $750,000 annually from the Nation. The story will bear investigation.

TWO of the leading London dailies, the *Telegraph* and *Standard*, devote editorial to notices of the death of Sam Ward, the American *bon-vivant*, who is described as "generous and sympathetic," "a most genial cosmopolitan," and it is said that "princely houses opened their doors wide and welcomed him with hospitable warmth."

BELLE HAGAN, Mary Hagan, Albert Trapp, Mrs. Trapp, John Waddington, William R. Clark, Martha Meyer, Frederick O. Myer, Michael Fagan, Dr. George Morrison, and several others were examined for the defense in the McKeague case. The testimony generally favored the prisoner and tended to explain away many suspicious circumstances against him.

THE New Hampshire Democratic Convention, which met at Concord yesterday, commended the action of the Morrison-Carlisle party in the House for their efforts to reduce the tariff, and urged agitation of the question until the revenue system is established on an honest basis and the war tariff is reduced. The delegates-at-large are understood to favor the old ticket—Tilden and Hendricks.

A MEMORIAL festival to celebrate the 500th anniversary of the death of John Wycliffe, the "Morning Star of the Reformation" in England, was held yesterday in St. Andrew's Church, Blackfriars, London, on the site of the monastery where the Papal bull against Wycliffe was read. Protestants of all denominations were present. The Episcopal Bishop of Liverpool preached the sermon of the day.

THE pork and wheat markets in Chicago were buoyant yesterday, closing respectively 75 cents per barrel and 3½ cents per bushel higher than Tuesday. Other articles were quiet but firmer in sympathy. Lard and meats closed 10 cents higher, corn 1 cent higher, and oats ¼ cent higher. The excitement was due to the filling of shorts on foreign account in pork, and for New York parties in the case of wheat.

THE bill amending the Irish Laborers act passed last year was rejected in the British Commons yesterday by a vote of 138 to 75. During the debate Parnell made a bitter attack on Trevelyan, the Irish Chief Secretary. He said the Government should not complain if the Irish members retaliated for their obstruction to necessary Irish legislation. He asked significantly whether the Government would delay such legislation until the laborers burned the roofs over their landlords' heads.

SOUTH-TOWN-ASSESSOR DRAKE says very emphatically that he does not intend to recognize Fant, the "tax-ferret" appointed by Van Pelt, Wasserman & Co. He says Fant has not been legally appointed, that he will not be permitted to interfere with the work of Mr. Drake's office, that he will be treated as an intruder and dealt with as such. Mr. Drake advises residents of the South Side not to recognize or assist Fant nor to answer any questions put to them by him or by any other of the tax-ferrets.

THERE was an exciting time in the House yesterday over the English-Peelle contested seat from the Indianapolis district. Much to the surprise of the Democratic leaders the minority report declaring that Peelle (Rep.) was elected and entitled to retain the seat was adopted by a vote of 121 to 117. Springer, of Illinois, changed his vote, in the nick of time, in order to move a reconsideration, and pending a division on the motion an adjournment was carried by a majority of one. Mr. Brewer, of Delaware, a Democratic member, made an able speech in favor of the minority report. Mr. Long, of Massachusetts, delivered the speech of the day against the seating of English. Converse had the management of English's case, and Bill Springer was his lieutenant. Both of the Englishes (father and son) were in the House lobbying in favor of the adoption of the minority report. They were much disappointed at the result.

RUSSELL SAGE is grieved because Jay Gould does not come to his relief and help him meet his "puts." He ruefully complains that Jay Gould is not a man and a brother. It does not seem to have occurred to Russell Sage that perhaps Jay Gould has all he can do to come to his own relief, and that there are scores and hundreds of his fellow-beings in Wall street who do not think that he (Sage) is a man and a brother. In the present emergency Jay Gould is evidently going to look out for No. 1 if he can, and let the Devil take the hindmost, without any solicitude as to who the hindmost may be. If Russell Sage should be elected for the rear position in the flying army, that is Russell Sage's lookout, and if Jay Gould should turn up in that position it is not likely that Russell Sage would go about refusing to be comforted. To the outside world Wall street would appear to be the last place for fraternal sympathy, and a most unpropitious locality for the cultivation of the tender emotions, unless they could be hypothecated or negotiated at a usurious per cent.

AT a conference of the leading supporters of Senator Edmunds recently held it was ascertained, at least so it is reported, that while a majority of the Edmunds delegates outside New York State were willing to vote for Arthur those from New York, with one or two exceptions, are unalterably opposed to the present incumbent of the Presidency. It was also ascertained that a majority of the Edmunds men could not be counted on to support Gresham, Lincoln, Hawley, or any other of the dark horses. The second choice of some of the Edmunds men from Vermont and other States is Blaine. The conference, it is thought, accomplished nothing.

THE NEW YORK ARTHUR MEETING.

The large meeting held in New York City in behalf of Mr. Arthur was organized and conducted by the leaders of finance and fashion in the metropolis. Many millions of dollars were represented on the platform, and the aristocratic clubs must have been almost deserted that evening. The purpose of the meeting was to impress the country with the "solidity" of Arthur's support in New York City. Not only were the professional politicians kept in the background, but the mass of the people took no part in the demonstration. It was essentially a rich man's meeting, and the proceedings for the most part were as quiet and orderly as a Directors' meeting in the interest of some prosperous corporation. Such an event undoubtedly has considerable significance, but it is only prudent to ask and consider just what influence it is likely to exert in securing the nomination and election of Arthur as President.

It is certainly to the credit of Mr. Arthur that the capitalists and moneyed men of the great corporations of New York should take occasion in so public and impressive a manner to testify their confidence in his Administration. Their testimonial is the more remarkable because it would probably have been denied to him eighteen months or a year ago. It may be assumed safely that many of those who took part in Tuesday evening's meeting were among those who resented the interference of President Arthur in State politics last year, condemned the methods whereby Folger was nominated, bolted the regular ticket, and helped to defeat it by nearly 900,000 majority. Arthur was on trial in that election much more than Folger, who had always been personally popular and had commanded the confidence and respect of the State. The New York meeting, therefore, denoted a marked change in sentiment toward President Arthur. This change has been wrought by the respectable and conservative character of his Administration. The moneyed men of New York now regard him as a "safe man," which they were disposed to question at one time, and they have become satisfied that he has thrown off certain political entanglements which formerly dragged him down. It is the constant tendency, and indeed the very nature, of capital to be conservative; and the capitalists, having made up their minds that Arthur may be trusted, prefer to indorse him rather than to try any new man. To that extent the demonstration was highly complimentary to President Arthur.

The meeting may be expected to exert a certain influence in favor of Arthur in so far as it is calculated to impress the politicians with the conviction that ample funds will be forthcoming to defray the campaign expenses if Arthur be nominated. The Presidents of great insurance and railroad companies and banks, the representatives of importing interests, the owners of large blocks of real estate and paper securities, the leading business-men of the metropolis certainly hold out a promise of generous contributions when they unite in the indorsement of a Presidential candidate on the eve of the nominating convention. The practical politicians will undoubtedly be attracted by the alluring prospect of a big campaign fund, which means individual profits for themselves as well as the defrayal of "legitimate expenses." Whether or not the New York managers of President Arthur's canvass had this consideration in mind when the rich man's meeting was projected, the principal persons who participated in that assemblage will be expected to come down handsomely for campaign expenses in case their favorit shall receive the nomination of the Republican Convention.

The considerations named are certainly favorable to Mr. Arthur as a candidate for the nomination, but there are others which will tend to neutralize the influence of the capitalistic meeting. In the first place, the delegates to the convention have already been selected. The great majority of them will come to Chicago either under instructions from their constituents or with avowed preferences which were approved by their people when they were appointed delegates. A delegate representing a district in the interior of New York which gives a rousing Republican majority will not feel warranted to abandon the choice of his constituents in case they prefer somebody besides Arthur simply because a large number of the wealthy gentlemen of New York City listened to Beecher and Bristow and indorsed Arthur's Administration. Still less will delegates from Pennsylvania, Illinois, Iowa, California, and other States be influenced to change their votes in convention on account of the recent meeting of corporation magnates. If there were a fair prospect that Arthur could carry New York State the meeting would greatly encourage the Republicans throughout the country to hope for his election in case of his nomination; but when it is known that his chances of carrying his own State range from doubtful to desperate it is unreasonable to presume that a single meeting of a single class in a single city can revolutionize that sentiment. The demonstration of the New York capitalists will probably not secure Arthur a single vote in the convention which he would not have received without it. The millions of dollars represented by the persons in Cooper Union Tuesday evening do not stand for the millions of votes throughout the United States which elect the President. It is the preference of the American masses and not that of the New York millionaires which must be consulted in a Presidential election. The manner of ascertaining the popular sentiment is through primaries and district conventions; these have been held, and Mr. Arthur has not succeeded in securing even one-quarter of the Northern delegates. The bulk of the delegates he has secured are Federal office-holders in Southern Democratic States where he cannot by any possibility win one Electoral vote at the polls. If the same sentiment which was reflected at the Cooper Union meeting extended throughout the country, and if it prevailed among the masses to the same extent it seems to prevail among the millionaires and stock-gamblers, Arthur would undoubtedly be the nominee of the Republican Convention, and his election might be looked forward to with confidence. But the masses must be consulted as well as the millionaires, the whole country as well as the select class in the chief Democratic city; and for that reason it may be concluded that the recent meeting in Arthur's interest will fail of the main purpose for which it was projected.

M. PASTEUR'S DISCOVERY.

That eminent scientist, M. Pasteur, who has made so many important discoveries during the last few years bearing upon the health of man, not alone in the domain of cause and effect, but also in the very practical direction of furnishing remedies for ailments considered practically incurable, has now added to his laurels by discovering a remedy for the horrible disease of hydrophobia, which has hitherto been considered fatal when once it had obtained a foothold in the system.

A cable dispatch from Paris in THE TRIBUNE set forth the details of his remedy, which is simply inoculation for a preventive, like vaccination to prevent small-pox. The dispatch gave the details of the method he employed in his experiments with dogs, monkeys, and rabbits, several of whom were dispatched by the virus, until at last he found that with three rabbit inoculations his dogs, even when inoculated with the virus direct from a rabid dog, were completely unsusceptible to the disease. It may not be very complimentary to human dignity and importance, but it is none the less true that what is good for a dog is good for man or woman; so by this analogy Dr. Pasteur can protect man against the most rabid of animals by inoculating him with the virus after it has been developed to its maximum intensity by the inoculation of the most timid of animals.

The comparative rarity of hydrophobia is offset by its fatality and the horrible and painful phases of the progress of the disease. When once completely developed it is invariably fatal. The books contain no authenticated account of a case of recovery under such circumstances. The distress suffered by the victim meanwhile is excruciating, and the suffering occasioned to spectators by their horror is almost as great. There has hitherto been but one recognized course of treatment, which is to neutralize the poison by cauterization of the wound, but this must be done at once and done very thoroughly to be effective. This is not always possible. There may be no symptoms at the time of the bite showing that the dog is rabid, and the disease may not develop until months afterwards, and sometimes the wound is so slight as to cause no apprehension. The old advice to keep away from dogs is not always practical, and, as one dog may inoculate scores of other dogs before he is dispatched, the danger is always present. If Dr. Pasteur's remedy, therefore, will enable a man to go unscathed among dogs, he has made a discovery that will add new laurels to his honors. At the present rate of scientific discovery, in a century or two people will know how to cure nearly all the ills to which flesh is heir and to avoid the most of them, thereby lengthening life to the old patriarchal limits. Who knows but that some Pasteur centuries hence will find the elixir of life itself?

THE BLACK HILLS TIN-MINES.

The recent discovery of tin in inexhaustible quantities in the Black Hills region, if Prof. Bailey's statements are correct, will revolutionize the present trade in tin with England, and prove a source of vast wealth to this country. This useful metal has become more and more rare, and its price has rapidly increased with the growing scarcity until now it is hard to find any pure tin in manufactured form. Half a century ago pure tin utensils were not uncommon. Gradually they disappeared and plated tin took their place, and now a mere thin wash of tin on an iron body is what passes for the real metal. Fifty years ago tin kitchen utensils could be scoured and polished. Any such operation now soon rubs off the tin wash and exposes the sheet-iron. Rust sets in and the utensil is soon worthless. All sheet-tin for kitchenware is simply sheet-iron tinned by immersion in a liquid bath of tin and zinc, and the immersion constantly grows feebler and the wash thinner. It may thus be laid down as a general rule that all pretended tin roofs, spouts, coffee-pots, and house-wares are frauds, and the excuse for the fraud is based upon the costliness of tin, growing out of its scarcity.

This point is well taken, for the celebrated tin-mines of the world are rapidly being exhausted. The great deposits have been those of Cornwall, and the Saxon and Bohemian Erzgebirge, and smaller veins have been known in Brittany, Finland, Spain, Mexico, Bolivia, and New South Wales. These latter are substantially exhausted. The Saxon and Bohemian mines now produce an insignificant quantity, and those of Spain and South America still less. Cornwall has been the great source of supply for 1,000 years, not only for this country, but for the world. We are taking annually about $45,000,000 worth of the metal in its different forms, but the deposits have decreased in quantity and the expense of working the mines has greatly increased, for tin-mining under the most favorable circumstances is very expensive. We are rapidly approaching the time when Great Britain can no longer furnish us tin. At such times it always seems as if Nature were ready for the emergency. When one locality gives out another is discovered; when one substance is exhausted another which can be substituted for it is always found in great quantities.

This is peculiarly true with reference to the supply of tin, for, if Prof. Bailey's statements are correct, the Black Hills region is able not only to supply this country but the whole world with tin for centuries to come. The centre of the district appears to be Harney Peak, itself the principal mass, and from this point it spreads over an area measuring twelve miles by seven or eight. The tin-bearing rock, he says, can be quarried from the surface instead of being dug for and followed underground, and he has seen veins of it measuring more than fifty feet in width, which will average much better than Cornwall. The stream-tin, which can be obtained by sluicing, will yield about 75 per cent of pure tin, and of this he says:

> The stream-tin alone is so abundant that all the companies that could possibly work it could go on for twenty years without exhausting it. Yet this is but the waste, you might say, of the main deposit—the mere scraps that water and frost have detached, a little bit at a time, from the great mass and source of the ore, which is Harney Peak itself, more than a mile high, and the surrounding tin-bearing rock which, as I have already said, extends for miles. It is impossible to imagine this great body of ore ever being exhausted. As to profit, the richness of the ore, compared with that of any other tin-bearing district of the world, settles that question conclusively.

Here, then, is an inexhaustible supply of tin, not alone enough to supply our own country but England and Europe for centuries to come. It will furnish us pure tin, or at the least the material for solid tin plate instead of the washed stuff now so commonly in use. It will revolutionize the trade with England, for as Cornwall gradually disappears the demand upon us will increase until we shall eventually be the exporter instead of the importer from her. When developed with proper labor, machinery, and capital these mines will be more valuable than the gold and silver mines of the country combined. The demand for tin is constantly increasing, and its consumption is enormous, even in its present washed form. This deposit is believed to be rich enough to meet all the demands which will be made upon it and to supply the country with the real article instead of washed iron.

THE NEW-MEXICAN LAND RING.

The Santa Fé correspondent of the New York *Times* has told in that paper the story of one of the most outrageous schemes of land-theft, perpetrated by a ring of Federal officials, ever exposed in the history of this country. His narrative only relates a part of the operations of the ring, but it surpasses, even in its fragmentary form, any scheme of plunder that has yet been unearthed, and it calls for prompt action upon the part of the authorities in Washington.

The New-Mexican land ring centres in the Santa Fé land-office, but its membership runs through all departments of the Territorial Government, and holds its grip on Congress even, by the means of a powerful lobby. The people of New Mexico, their property, and even their personal safety, are at its mercy. The *Times* correspondent says:

> In former times, before New Mexico was somewhat opened by railroads to the inspection of the world, this organization, with all the machinery of Federal power, the courts, and bands of hired assassins at its disposal, maintained a reign of terror, and mercilessly crushed out all opposition. The story of this epoch will one day be written as the darkest chapter of American history since the Spanish conquest. An immigration from the highly-civilized States and the establishment of newspapers has diminished the powers of the ring for open proscription, but it survives in full strength and practically holds at its disposal all the available land of New Mexico. Enormous tracts are held by individual members; of the remainder, in the general insecurity of all New-Mexican land titles, in part purposely created, any attempt to occupy real estate, except under the auspices of the ring, is invariably disastrous to the property interests and often to the life of the claimant. All of the 120,000 square miles of this Territory, so favored by Nature, is practically beyond the reach of honest settlement. A thousand Spanish and Mexican land-grants, real and spurious, uncertain in title and boundaries, overlap the fairest parts of this vast domain; thousands of other grants are believed to be withheld, evading taxation and ready to be hereafter used in appropriating land which settlement and industry shall have made valuable. And when, as happens from time to time, a tract is surveyed as Government domain, it is invariably found, when thrown open for settlement, that all the valuable sections are held by the New-Mexican Federal officials, or are obtainable only by their personal favor. Under the existing courts and statutes the key to the whole of the land system lies with the land ring, which in 1870 perfected its power by destroying the New-Mexican archives, in which lay the record of the property rights acquired during 250 years.

The manner in which the ring has been able to thus confiscate the lands of the Territory may be briefly told. Under the old Spanish and Mexican laws the Government always retained the original title-deed and gave the owner a certified copy, so that the Government archives contained all the original property-titles. After the Mexican war these titles were delivered over to the United States authorities, and were kept intact until 1870, when Gov. Pile caused them to be destroyed. A few of them escaped destruction, and some of them were discovered by Gen. Lew Wallace when Governor of the Territory, but the great majority of them were lost, and, as now appears, to pave the way towards the spoliation of New-Mexican Territory by the ring of Federal officials. At the time of the outrage the citizens of Santa Fé held an indignation meeting and appointed a committee to investigate it. The following extract from their report will show the outrageous character of the proceeding:

> The committee appointed at a preliminary meeting to inquire into and report upon the sale or destruction of the ancient archives of the Territory of New Mexico most respectfully report that they have examined all of such persons, as far as they have been informed, who are cognizant of said sale or destruction; and it appearing from the information obtained from said persons that the archives of the Territory have been preserved and well taken care of for more than two centuries past, and have been carefully preserved from waste or loss until a very recent period, that the Secretary of this Territory immediately preceding the present one, on account of some alterations that were made in the palace building, was not provided with a suitable apartment for their proper preservation, and that they were, therefore, thrown loosely and carelessly into an unfurnished room in the palace, but where they were suffering no immediate material injury or waste; and that Gov. William A. Pile, the present Governor of the Territory, desiring to use the room in which said archives were stored, but not for any purpose connected with his office, and without making any adequate inquiry as to the value or importance of said papers, gave instructions to the Librarian, Mr. Ira M. Bond, to have them removed, which was done, into an open outhouse, unfit for the protection of anything of value; and said committee are forced to the conclusion, from the evidence before them, that soon after the said archives were so removed into said open outhouse, the careless and ignorant and regardless of the value and importance of the same, gave a portion thereof to the convict prisoners to be used as they might desire, and the residue thereof compelled Mr. Bond to dispose of under a threat of consuming them by fire if they were not taken out of the way, which were thereupon sold by the said Librarian, and a portion of them have thereby been entirely lost.

This is not all of the infamous story. After the year 1870 the land ring, availing themselves of the absence of the original titles, which were the proofs of ownership, went into the business of manufacturing bogus titles. One Lopez, a janitor in the land-office, who was an expert chirographist, obtained a quantity of the old stamped paper which had been in use by the Mexican Government, forged the signatures of the last Mexican Governor and his officers of State, artifically imparted the appearance of age to the paper, and manufactured titles by wholesale. In this and other ways the ring has gained control of a large portion of the land in New Mexico and has enriched itself with the plunder. For many years this ring absolutely dominated the Territory. Any opposition to it was instantly suppressed, for the courts were in league with the ring, and where the law could not be distorted to cover their purposes murder and assassination were employed. Men were thrown into prison or killed or forced out of the Territory who had even dared to protest. As the Territory, however, has been developed, and cities have sprung up along the line of the railroad, and enterprising, resolute Americans have poured into the Territory, a stand has been made against the usurpations of the ring, and it is now confronted by a majority of the people, who have succeeded, after years of fraud, plunder, theft, and oppression, in securing a hearing at Washington, and have demanded a change of officials. It was this popular indignation that culminated in the election of delegates to the National Convention hostile to the present Administration. They have earnestly requested the President to nominate men who will deal honestly with the people, and it now remains to be seen whether the Administration will come to the aid of these suffering people, displace the dishonest gang, and appoint men who will honestly administer the land business. The least that the President can do under the circumstances is to remove the whole dishonest gang. Meanwhile the indictment against the ring is sufficiently strong to warrant an investigation to determine whether they should not be subject to criminal prosecution.

IT is now reported on doubtful authority that Minister Foster, our representative to Spain, is in Washington for the purpose of assisting the State Department to negotiate a treaty with Spain for the purchase of Cuba. The same report states that Spain wants to sell, and that the State Department has made up its mind it wants to buy, as the bargain can be made cheap, Spain being willing to sell out for, say, fifty millions, rather than not sell at all, which under the circumstances would be a paying figure for her, since the island is now run at a loss, and the United States would have to assume the debts of the island, which are immense. It is claimed that the eagerness of the Administration to purchase grows out of a desire to "see" Blaine's foreign policy and go him one better. But if the Administration is scheming to buy Spain's sugar island, and to assume bankrupt Cuba's debts, and to purchase and liberate Cuba's half-million of slaves, the people of the Northern States will be apt to demand that negotiations shall also be opened with Great Britain for the purchase of Manitoba and the territory north and west thereof to the Pacific. The Americans for a long time laid claim to part of that country up to latitude 54° 40'. But the Democrats, after promising to fight for it, negotiated it away to Great Britain lest it would strengthen the North. The only territory that party sought to acquire while in power was Southwestern, which it sought to convert into slave States, and, failing in that object, plunged into rebellion and tried to destroy the Union. All the Northern territory we have acquired in 100 years has been Alaska, which is so far away towards the north pole and so undesirable in most respects that Congress has never until now consented to give it any form of government, and only now has given it two or three Territorial officers and a local court. If we are going into the business of buying foreign territory let it not be done in any picayunish manner. Let us not confine ourselves to purchasing a bankrupt Spanish and negro island, whose hundreds of millions of debts we will have to pay. Let us hang out our real-estate sign and announce to the world that we are in the wholesale land-buying business.

THE Philadelphia *Press* points out that outside of that city the delegates to the Republican Convention are almost solid for Blaine. Those from Philadelphia are mostly anti-Blaine, just as those from New York City are for Arthur and Edmunds, and the reason is that the delegates from the interior of New York and Pennsylvania represent the masses of the party, while those from the two cities represent the political clubs run by the machine and its managers. In New York no Republican can vote at the primaries unless he belongs to the ward club, which is composed chiefly of Federal officials and their followers. Philadelphia is dominated by a club machine, acting on similar methods, and these machines represent only about one-fifth or one-sixth of the voters. In New York the city has sixteen of the sixty-eight district delegates. Of the remaining forty-two in the interior more than two-thirds are for Blaine. As to Philadelphia, the *Press* says:

> There was something of a contest here over the choice of delegates, but it was a contest between two machines, or two sides of one machine. The great majority of the Republicans had no share in the election. One side drew its strength chiefly from the Federal offices; the other secured some measure of popular support through the belief that it was more favorable to Mr. Blaine. But the delegates did not come from the people in the same sense as in Chester and Lancaster and the interior counties generally.
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> There is no question that if all the Republican voters in these two cities could be polled a large majority of them would be found in favor of Blaine, and this is true all over the country. The anti-Blaine delegates from Philadelphia notoriously misrepresent the prevailing sentiments of their constituents. Like all machine delegates, they will come to Chicago, not to carry out the wishes of the people, but to be on the ground ready for whatever combinations or trading opportunities may turn up. They do not in any proper sense represent the sentiment of the districts from which they are accredited. They represent only the machine managers and their henchmen. Their constituents in the districts are for Blaine.

ONE of the four disreputable and malicious little Democratic sheets that masquerade under the title of the *Daily News* yesterday printed an "editorial" article from which the following is taken:

> Without eternal vigilance no newspaper can be always consistent; THE CHICAGO TRIBUNE is not eternally vigilant, therefore it is not always consistent. In an editorial which, in the language of the stump, "spoke volumes for its heart and brain," it frankly admitted that "it is making no war upon President Arthur," and declared: "If he gets the Republican nomination he will receive the cordial support of THE TRIBUNE, for it is well satisfied with his Administration." Unfortunately, after penning such beautiful passages of peace and good will, while vigilance slept an enemy in Philadelphia secured a copy of a base and scurrilous attack on Gen. Arthur, by ex-Attorney-General MacVeagh. This was telegraphed to THE TRIBUNE. It fairly reeked with the venom of disappointed malignancy. It was very hard on Mr. Medill that such a letter should accompany an editorial in which he declared that "Mr. Arthur is entitled to respectful treatment at its hands and from every Republican journal in the land."
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> The plain inference to be derived from this article is that MacVeagh's attack on Arthur was specially telegraphed to THE TRIBUNE, and appeared only in this paper in Chicago. The truth is, the dispatch was sent out by the Associated Press, and was furnished to every member of the association in the United States. The *Daily News* received it in the identical words in which it was printed in THE TRIBUNE. The dispatch was suppressed by the *News*, which is just now "tooting" Arthur for the Presidency, though it opposed his election as Vice-President and will go back on him this year if he is nominated; but the *Inter-Ocean*, which advocates the election of Arthur honestly and disinterestedly, printed the same dispatch as THE TRIBUNE, as did almost every other Associated Press paper in the United States. THE TRIBUNE will not distort or suppress the news in the interest of Arthur or any other candidate, and it conceives MacVeagh's letter to be so much a matter of news that it this morning prints the parts of it not sent out to the Western press, but furnished to the Associated Press in New York and printed by all the important newspapers in that city. It is only necessary to state the facts, all of which were well known to the *News* when its article was penned, in order to convict the writer of the article in that paper of deliberate lying.

CHIEF-ENGINEER LUDLOW, of Philadelphia, in his report to City Councils, presents some startling facts in relation to the water-supply of that city, his calculations and deductions being based upon data carefully collected by his surveying parties. He says that the Schuylkill River is the natural sewer for a population of 350,000 persons largely engaged in manufacturing, and whatever may be the varying judgments of physicists as to the power of a running stream to purge itself of foreign contaminations, it is very certain that the river itself has furnished the most convincing evidence of its inability to digest or dispose of the injurious matters discharged into it. A tabulated statement shows the principal sources of pollution. A total of 3,800,000 gallons of domestic sewage daily empties into the streams, and at the same time the water-closet drainage, directly or indirectly, from a population of 17,822 persons. The water consumption of 69,000,000 gallons has been subjected to almost every sort of contamination. Poisonous chemicals, wool washings, slaughter-house offal, dyestuffs, think, pulpy waste from gas-works, and brewing refuse combine to pollute the streams.

A REPORTER called on old Sage Tuesday when the boys were "putting" it to him:

> Mr. Sage was found exceedingly busy. "Well," said he rather brusquely, "what can I do for you? You must talk quick, for I have no time to spare." "Tell me briefly, then, Mr. Sage, what your view is of the general situation?" "I think," was the reply, "that it is favorable. The confusion we have had here has had no reason for it. The country is prosperous, money is plentiful, the railroads are earning more than in previous years; we have not been making any new stocks or issuing any more bonds, and there is nothing in the general situation to prevent an unusual degree of prosperity. The fact was, people got frightened and lost their heads—that is, some people did. Those who did not will make a great deal of money, I feel sure." "While we are on that, Mr. Sage, is it reported that you have lost largely. Are you one of those who have lost their heads?" "No, but I have suffered from other people's foolishness." "Rumor credits you with a loss of four or five millions. May I ask how much you have lost?" "Of course you may, and I should have no objection to telling you, if I knew myself, but I don't; perhaps it may turn out that I have lost nothing, should prices go up, as I expect they will. I have the stocks, and should realize on them quite as much as they have cost. I don't see how they can possibly go lower, and I don't feel at all alarmed. As to my losses, however, you may say generally that they have been very much exaggerated. It is nothing but what I can carry easily and comfortably. Come to me some time hence and I'll tell you what I have made out of the recent flurry in the street. I shall take much more pleasure in telling you of that than in recounting probable losses."

THERE seems to be no doubt, says the *American*, of Philadelphia, that men do change their views concerning the Constitution and the legislation that is permissible under it. Ten years ago in Congress, when the bill to provide aid to the Centennial Exhibition was pending, many members from the South could not see their way clear to support it, and among them were certain gentlemen who are still serving in the House. Thirteen of these—Messrs. Blackburn and Wilson, of Kentucky; Buckner, of Missouri; Cabell, of Virginia; Caldwell and Dibrell, of Tennessee; Candler and Hammond, of Georgia; Hewitt, of Alabama; Singleton, of Mississippi; Vance, of North Carolina; Hurd, of Ohio; and Morrison, of Illinois, when the measure was up to aid the New Orleans Exhibition, the other day, reversed their former action, voting now in the affirmative, instead of the negative as before. Evidently they take a different view of the constitutional powers of Congress. It will be interesting, by the way, to see whether the New Orleans enterprise will return to the National Treasury, as that in Philadelphia was able and obliged to do, every cent of the money advanced from it.

A RESIDENT of Long Branch said to me: "While Gen. Grant has been of benefit to Long Branch, Long Branch has not been of any profit to him. When he was elected President he was drawn there by real-estate speculators, some of whom are now ruined. Murphy, Porter, and Babcock appeared on the scene about the time with Gen. Grant. The young Grant boys found themselves in the company of brokers and speculators, and naturally drifted to Wall street. Each of the sons has in turn made his appearance in that speculative mart, and the eldest son, who had a good position in the army resigned to be a speculator. The second son, who was presumed by his family to be a genius in finance, has once or twice been in funds, and finally consumes the fortune of his father-in-law in pretended Government contracts which the father-in-law ought to have known all about. The third son, failing to get into the firm of Grant & Ward on application, was there by proxy. Yet the ex-President, who takes everything for granted in this way, is the same man who vetoed the Inflation bill."—*N. Y. Evening Post.*

PERSONALS.

A new post-office in Washington County, Pennsylvania, was recently named McCook, and Representative McCook, of that State, without the knowledge of the Congressman. Mr. McCook objected to the honor, and requested the Post-Office Department to name the office McKeesie, after a prominent citizen of the county who lately died. The request has been complied with.

In the Government Museum at Washington there is a coat, with gilt trimmings, bearing this inscription: "Coat worn by Gen. Santa Anna." This coat was captured by Capt. Whe

...$8,000,000 gallons, has been mul... ...most every sort of contamination... ...chemicals, wool washings, slaugh... ...al, dyestuffs, thick, pulpy waste... ...orza, and brewing refuse combine... ...e streams."

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...seems to be no doubt, says the ..., of Philadelphia, that men do change ...ws concerning the Constitution and ...tation that is permissible under it. Two ...o in Congress, when the bill to grant ...e Centennial Exhibition was pending, ...embers from the South could not be ...y clear to support it, and among ...ere certain gentlemen who are ...erving in the House. Thirteen of ...sers. Blackburn and Wilds, of ...y; Buckner, of Missouri; Cabell, ...inia; Caldwell and Dibrell, of Ten... Candler and Hammond, of Georgia; ...of Alabama; Singleton, of Mississippi; ...of Illinois, when the measure was ...the New Orleans Exhibition, the other ...ersed their former action, voting affirmative, instead of the negative as ... Evidently they take a different view ...onstitutional powers of Congress. It ...interesting, by the way, to see whether ...Orleans enterprise will return to the ...t Treasury, as that in Philadelphia was ...obliged to do, every cent of the money ...from it.

...IDENT of Long Branch said to me: ...Gen. Grant has been of benefit to Long ...Long Branch has not been of any good ... When he was elected President he was ...there by real-estate speculators, some of ...re now ruined. Murphy, Porter, and ...k appeared on the scene about the time ...n. Grant. The young Grant boys found ...lves in the company of brokers and ...tors, and naturally drifted to Wall ...Each of the sons has in turn made his ...ance in that speculative mart, and the ...on, who had a good position in the army ...ed to be a speculator. The second son, ...as presumed by his family to be a genius, ...e, has once or twice been in straits, ...ally consumes the fortune of his father ...in pretended Government courses ...the father-in-law ought to have known ...ut. The third son, failing to get into the ...of Grant & Ward on application, was ...by proxy. Yet the ex-President, who ...everything for granted in this way, is the ...man who vetoed the Inflation bill."—*Bo...*

...is now reported that "Gen." C. C. ..., THE TRIBUNE'S Cœur d'Alêne boomer, ...en buried under the Wall street avalanche.—*...Daily News.*

...ther *Daily News* He, known by the par... ...who wrote it to be a lie, and invented and ...d from the mere love of lying. THE ...UNE has never had any relations whatso... ...near or remote, with "Gen." Howell: ...received a letter from him, or ...proposition to write one—in fact, ...knew that such a person existed until ...ailure was announced. The *Daily News* ...a very well who the special correspondent ...e TRIBUNE in the Cœur d'Alêne region ...and knows that his name was not Howell. ...agraph on this subject was therefore a ...ous and malicious falsehood.

...ICAGO elevators contained last Saturday ...g 7,636,637 bushels of wheat, 4,408,867 ...els of corn, 347,678 bushels of oats, 825,... ...ushels of rye, and 81,625 bushels of barley. ...1, 12,980,493 bushels of all kinds of grain, ...st 11,675,113 bushels a year ago. During ...week our stocks decreased 2,220,581 bush... ...of which 1,105,008 bushels was wheat and ...40 bushels was corn. ...r the same date the Secretary of the Chi... Board of Trade states the visible supply ...rain in the United States and Canada as ...7,705 bushels of wheat, 10,011,777 bushels ...orn, 2,619,745 bushels of oats, 1,280,209 ...els of rye, and 653,697 bushels of barley. ...se figures are less than those of a week ago ...,046,888 in wheat and 284,027 in corn.

...E of our Western correspondents was ...ived the other day in regard to the views ...Mr. Edwin Cowles, of the Cleveland *Leader*. ...Cowles writes to us: "Allow me to say ...no such interview was ever held with me. ...the dispatch was probably written by the ...e correspondent who sent a similar bogus ...erview to the New York *Tribune*, in which I ...made to say that I would support Mr. Ar... ...at Chicago. For whom I shall vote I can... ...say at present. I shall vote for the man ...o, in my judgment, can be most certain of ...rying New York. My first duty is to the ...ty which has honored me by electing me as ...legate to the Chicago Convention, and I ...ll not allow personal preferences to govern ...in the premises."—*N. Y. Eve. Post.*

PERSONALS.

...A new post-office in Washington County, ...nsylvania, was recently named McCold, after ...resentative McCold, of that State, without the ...wledge of the Congressman. Mr. McCold ob... ...ed to the honor, and requested the Post-Office ...artment to name the office McJunkin, after a ...ent citizen of the county who lately died. ...e request has been complied with.

...n the Government Museum at Washing... ...there is a coat with gilt trimmings, bearing ...e inscription: "Coat worn by Gen. Santa Anna. ...e coat was captured by Capt. Wheat, command... ...Gen. Winfield Scott's body-guard during the ...exican War." The Mexican Minister pronounced ...garment a fraud—first, because it is too small ...have been worn by a man of Santa Anna's stat... ...e; and second, because from its trimmings it ...st have belonged, not to the Commanding Gen... ...y of the Mexican army, but to a Lieutenant of ...illery. The garment was presented to the Gov... ...ment by the heirs of Capt. Wheat in 1848.

...Mrs. Leonowens, former governess to the ...g of Siam, in a recent interview with the ...mese Prince, now on a mission to the United ...tes Government, was received with great ex... ...sions of cordiality and gratitude. He said ...t he would hardly recognize the Siam of to... ...mparing it with that of fifteen years ago, and he ...tributes the great regeneration that has taken ...ce largely to her influence on the King and the ...ng Princes committed to her care, of whom he ...one, and all of whom are now occupying high ...itions. Slavery has been abolished, as well as ...imprisonment of children for the debts of their ...bors, the system of jurisprudence has been re... ...rmed, post-offices have been established, public ...ools endowed where the European languages ...e taught, and the system of prostration which re... ...ired all persons to enter the presence of a ...perior on his hands and feet entirely done away ...h.

...Among the young Americans who are on ...e list for presentation at the first drawing-room ...er the period of mourning for Prince Leopold ...e expired is Miss Adele Grant, a daughter of ...n. Beach Grant, of New York City. This young ...dy is said to be exceptionally charming, and ...obably her highest ambition is to rival Miss ...mberlain in the good graces of the heir ap... ...rent. Whether there is a royal secret for the ...servation of youth and good looks in the ...kingly houses is unknown to the common people ...judging from the prosaic pontiffhess and pom... ...-feet stolidity of the Prince of Wales the ...

AMUSEMENTS.

Spectacular Drama at the Academy.

Lytell's company are presenting "Around the World in Eighty Days" at the Academy of Music this week, and much attention has been given by the management to the matter of scenic appointments. The audience last night often manifested pleasure at the panoramic procession of effects, and the acting, although it was in the main rough work, was liberally applauded. Mr. L. T. Spencer was the Phineas Fogg, moving through the part with very good taste and with a correct conception of the requirements of that eccentric character. Mr. W. H. Lytell as Passpartout amused his hearers, albeit he showed no disposition to forego a star's usurped privilege of personal prominence. The women in the cast showed no particular aptitude for their work, being unnecessarily violent in their demeanor. The spectacle afforded at the funeral pyre of the Princess Aouda was, indeed, a curious one, the victim being brought in on the back of an elephant, and the spectators on the stage being augmented by two camels. Blazoned on the elephant's caparison was the word "Romeo," a name which is probably more euphonious one than would be selected by an Indian rajah for his favorit beast. Strange as it may appear, it is necessary in this age to remind circus directors that the sacred animals of Asia are not whitewashed, and to drop a hint to stage managers to the effect that the Hindoos do not draw upon Shakspeare for mellifluous appellations. The funeral scene in question was somewhat enlivened by the introduction of a ballet, the menagerie and the company meanwhile looking on.

THE WEATHER.

Signal Service.

OFFICE OF THE CHIEF SIGNAL OFFICER, WASHINGTON, D. C., May 22—1 a. m.—Indications: For the Upper Lake region, partly cloudy weather, local rains, winds shifting to easterly in the northern part and southeasterly in the southern part, lower barometer, slightly colder in the southeastern part and a slight rise in the temperature in the northwestern part.

For the Upper Mississippi Valley, cloudy weather and rain, southeasterly winds in the northern part, southerly in the southern part, and slightly cooler.

For the Missouri Valley, cloudy weather and rains, southerly winds, variable stationary temperature in the southern part, and a slight fall of temperature in the northern part.

GENERAL OBSERVATIONS.

CHICAGO, May 21—10:18 p. m.—The following observations are taken at the same moment of time at the stations named:

Place of Observation.	Height of Barometer.	Direction of Wind.	State of Weather.	Rain in Inches.
Mid. Atlantic States—				
Albany	30.15	69 N. W.	Clear.	0
Eastern Gulf States—				
Vicksburg	30.01	78 S. E.	Clear.	0
Western Gulf States—				
El Paso, Tex.	29.96	66 W.	Clear.	0
Fort Smith, Ark.	29.80	67 S.	Cloudy.	0
Galveston, Tex.	29.87	78 S.	Fair.	0
New Orleans	30.02	75 S.	Clear.	0
Shreveport, La.	29.89	67 S.	Th'r'g.	.06
Ohio Valley & Tenn.—				
Cincinnati	30.06	72 S. E.	Clear.	0
Indianapolis	30.07	68 S. E.	Cloudy.	0
Louisville	30.07	75 S. E.	Clear.	0
Memphis	29.93	68 S. E.	Lt. rain.	1.24
Nashville	30.01	72 S. E.	Cloudy.	0
Pittsburg	30.10	58 N.	Clear.	0
Lower Lake Region—				
Buffalo	30.14	61 S.	Clear.	0
Cleveland	30.09	62 E.	Clear.	0
Detroit	30.07	61 E.	Clear.	0
Erie	30.13	60 E.	Clear.	0
Oswego	30.14	61 S.	Hazy.	0
Port Huron	30.11	60 S.	Clear.	0
Rochester, N. Y.	30.17	63 S. W.	Hazy.	0
Sandusky	30.08	65 S.	Clear.	0
Toledo	30.08	69	Clear.	0
Upper Lake Region—				
Alpena	30.14	50 E.	Cloudy.	0
Chicago	29.94	72 S.	Cloudy.	0
Duluth	29.96	58 N. E.	L. rain.	.51
Escanaba	30.11	52 N.	Fair.	0
Grand Haven	30.07	62 N. W.	Cloudy.	0
Marquette	30.05	52 N. W.	Cloudy.	.01
Milwaukee	29.98	51 E.	Cloudy.	0
Mackinaw	30.12	48	Cloudy.	0
Upper Miss. Valley—				
Dubuque	29.97	70 S.	H. rain.	.92
Davenport	29.94	70 S.	L. rain.	.13
Des Moines	29.76	68 S.	Fair.	.01
La Crosse	29.91	70 S.	Th'r'g.	.01
La Crosse	29.79	72 S.	Cloudy.	0
Moorhead	29.80	50 N. E.	L. rain.	.15
St. Paul	29.80	58 N. E.	L. rain.	.02
St. Paul	29.76	64 E.	H. rain.	....
Springfield, Ill.	29.90	70 S.	Cloudy.	.02
Missouri Valley—				
Lawrenceburg	29.75	67 S. E.	Fair.	.05
Omaha	29.73	67 S.	Cloudy.	....
Yankton	29.69	62 W.	L. rain.	.12
Extreme Northwest—				
Bismarck	29.80	47 N. E.	L. rain.	.04
Fort Buford	29.86	50 N. E.	Fair.	0
St. Vincent, Minn.	29.92	49 E.	Cloudy.	0
Northern Slope—				
Cheyenne	29.75	44 N.	Cloudy.	.03
Fort Assiniboine	29.82	52 E.	Clear.	0
Fort Custer	29.81	58 N. W.	Fair.	0
Middle Slope—				
Denver	29.72	51 N. W.	L. rain.	....
Dodge City	29.67	68 S. W.	Cloudy.	.23
North Platte	29.68	62 N. W.	Cloudy.	.02
Canadian Stations—				
Fort Garry	29.96	50 S. E.	Fair.	0
Fort Arthur's Land'g	30.11	41 N. E.	L. rain.	.60
Kingston	30.17	52 S. E.	Fair.	0
Medicine Hat	29.71	65 N.	Clear.	0
Parry Sound, Can.	30.15	57 E.	Cloudy.	0
Qu'appelle	29.96	60	Cloud'y.	.02
Winnedosa	29.89	47 E.	Clear.	0
Sargeen, Can.	30.11	60 E.	Hazy.	0
Toronto	30.20	51 E.	Clear.	0
Other Points—				
Elliott	29.87	55 N. W.	Clear.	.32
Helena	29.81	48 E.	Clear.	0
Huron, Dak.	29.91	68 S. E.	Clear.	.02
Las Animas	29.85	65 S.	Clear.	....
Little Rock	29.90	69 S. W.	H. rain.	.30
Salt Lake	29.80	58 N. W.	Fair.	0
Stockton	29.91	52 S. W.	Clear.	.02

*Tenths of measure. †Thunder-storm.

LOCAL OBSERVATIONS.

Time.	Bar.	Ther.	Hum.	Wind.	Vel.	Rain.	Weather.
7:25 a. m.	30.038	64.7	61	S.	4	.....	Fair.
1:25 p. m.	30.041	70.0	50	S.	6	.....	Clear.
4:25 p. m.	30.076	71.0	49	S.	9	.....	Clear.
7:25 p. m.	30.043	73.6	51	S.	7	.....	Cloudy.
10:25 p. m.	29.986	66.6	64	S. E.	9	.....	Cloudy.

Maximum temperature, 74.2.
Minimum temperature, 61.5.
Mean daily barometer, 29.991.
Mean daily thermometer, 68.3.
Mean daily humidity, 57.

Heavy Rain-Storm in Dakota.

PIERRE, Dak., May 21.—[Special.]—The heaviest rain-storm known in this section for years occurred today and extends along the Missouri River Valley. It is estimated that four inches of rain fell on the level. No damage was done in Pierre, and no railroad washouts are reported, all trains arriving on time. The farmers consider it a godsend to crops. The cereals look 50 per cent better today than they did a year ago at this time, and therefore Dakotians have reasons for general rejoicing.

CONFLAGRATIONS.

The General Record.

PIERRE, Dak., May 21.—[Special.]—Post-Trader James Robbs' store at Fort Yates was entirely consumed by fire today. Loss, $10,000.

LANCASTER, Pa., May 21.—Harrish's tobacco factory and 3,000 cases of tobacco were burned this morning. Loss, $15,000.

COLUMBUS, O., May 21.—The Kelly Nail & Iron Company's mill at Ironton was partially destroyed by fire this morning. Damage about $80,000; covered by insurance.

BUFFALO, N. Y., May 21.—Woodruff's paper-mill was burned this morning. Loss, $40,000.

In Chicago.

A quantity of rags that had been saturated with turpentine and linseed oil for cleaning furniture at the Chicago Club-House, No. 45 Monroe street, ignited spontaneously in a window at the rear of the third floor, causing a damage of $25 to the structure. The fire was extinguished by Bullwinkle's Fire-Insurance Patrol.

FOREIGN INTELLIGENCE.

A Notable Commemoration of the 500th Anniversary of Wycliffe's Death.

English Estimates of the Late Sam Ward—Churchill and the Conservatives.

The Situation in Egypt—French Artists and the American Tariff—A Royal Bouquet.

THE WYCLIFFE SEMI-MILLENNIAL.

A NOTABLE FESTIVAL AT LONDON.

LONDON, May 21.—The festival in celebration of the 500th anniversary of the death of John Wycliffe, the earliest English reformer and translator of the Bible, began today at St. Andrew's Church, Blackfriars. This church is on the site of the monastery where the Pope's bull against Wycliffe was read. The celebration was under the direction of Edwin Shipton and J. W. Standenvick. A choral service was given today by various religious societies. Dissenters of all denominations were represented.

The Bishop of Liverpool preached an able and interesting sermon from the text found in the Second Epistle of Peter, chapter 1, verse 13. In the course of his sermon he said: "Wycliffe was the first Englishman to maintain the supremacy of the Scriptures, to denounce the Roman Church, and to translate the Bible. He was the morning star of English reform. He appeared in the darkest period of ignorance and superstition and urged Christians to rally around the principles he boldly proclaimed."

A conference was held at the Mansion-House. The Lord-Mayor presided. In the opening address the Lord Mayor said: "It is now 502 years since Wycliffe's opinions were condemned, but Wycliffe rendered a most important service to the church and to the world. He is the one among English reformers to whom the English people look back with the greatest pleasure."

Prof. Montague Burrows, of Oxford University, said: "If Oxford displayed no sympathy with the objects of this conference the very stones of the city would cry out."

Prof. Burrows also expressed the hope that the two churches in Yorkshire and Buckinghamshire in which Wycliffe once ministered should not be allowed to remain in a state of decay and dilapidation. He urged the erection of a monument to Wycliffe in some conspicuous place. "His memory," the speaker continued, "should be raised upon a high intellectual pedestal, such that neither lapse of time nor malicious misrepresentations could possibly overthrow again." The revived circulation and popularization of Wycliffe's works he considered highly desirable.

Canon Pennington spoke of the influence of Wycliffe upon the Reformation.

Dr. Stoughton thought this commemoration should stimulate fresh efforts for the support of organizations for the spread of the Gospel. Canon Girdlestone suggested handing over to the theological halls of Oxford and Cambridge a memorial fund of £20,000, which would make them independent for all time to come.

The Rev. A. Moule and others made suggestions regarding the form the memorial should take, but nothing was decided and no resolutions submitted.

Samuel Morley promised £100 toward a fund to be used in giving publicity to Wycliffe's works.

THE LATE SAM WARD.

HIS POPULARITY IN ENGLAND.

LONDON, May 21.—The *Telegraph* and *Standard* devote leading articles to Sam Ward. He is spoken of as "generous and sympathetic" and as "a most genial cosmopolitan." His last arrival in London, it is said, "was hailed with a chorus of delight. Princely houses opened their doors wide and welcomed him with hospitable warm th."

ENGLISH POLITICS.

COMMENT ON LORD RANDOLPH CHURCHILL'S COURSE.

LONDON, May 21.—Lord Randolph Churchill's opposition to Mr. Broderick's amendment to exclude Ireland from the operation of the Franchise bill, and his vote against it, seem a surprise to every one. The *Times* declares his action shows "despite the reconciliation of the Tory leaders, that Churchill is not materially restrained of his native independence and audacity."

The *News* hints at an understanding into which Churchill and the Marquis of Salisbury have entered, in accordance with which the former appeals to the Irish vote in Birmingham. "Salisbury," it says, "appeals to English fears; Churchill to Irish hopes."

The *Standard* pronounces Churchill's conduct "mischievous and likely to entail disaster upon the Conservative cause."

The *Telegraph* declares that Churchill showed a statesmanlike grasp of the exigencies of practical politics; that the young aspirant to the Conservative leadership is gradually leaving the leaders behind.

The *Post* considers the arguments of Churchill plausible and it says they deserve respectful attention.

DEFEAT OF THE AMENDMENT TO THE IRISH LABORERS ACT.

In the Commons today the bill amending the Irish Laborers act of 1883 was rejected—188 to 75. Parnell complained of the opposition offered by Trevelyan, Chief Secretary for Ireland. He said the Government must not find fault if it meets with retaliation. "Does the Government," he asked, "mean to wait until the laborers burn the houses over the heads of dissenting landlords? The laborers have been patient; but it is intolerable that they should continue to live upon mud floors until a commission has investigated their grievances."

EGYPT.

MILITARY OPERATIONS.

LONDON, May 21.—Lieut.-Gen. Adye will command the expedition to Khartoum.

The naval expedition starts immediately for Assouan.

The *Pall Mall Gazette* says Gen. Wolseley will command the expedition in the autumn which will land at Suakin and march to Berber.

A military railroad across the desert will be built in June.

EVACUATION OF DONGOLA.

The Governor of Dongola has been ordered to withdraw the garrison.

HUNTING FOR GORDON.

Zebehr Pasha has sent messengers by three distinct routes to Khartoum to discover Gen. Gordon's fate. It is expected the messengers will return in August.

THE FRENCH.

JEROME AND VICTOR.

PARIS, May 21.—The Bonapartist papers attach importance to Prince Victor's decision to leave the house of his father Jerome. It is believed there is a rupture between Jerome and Victor.

THE CUSTOMS BILL.

The new Customs bill leaves the tax on wheat the same as at present. The duty on all other cereals is increased to 3 francs and 75 centimes per 100 kilograms.

TONQUIN.

The papers approve of Premier Ferry's action in regard to the Tien Tsien treaty. They consider the Tonquin question not yet settled, but are of the opinion that a definit solution is rendered easier.

A DINNER TO BARTHOLDI.

Henry F. Gillig, President of the American Exchange at Paris, gave a dinner this evening to Auguste Bartholdi, the sculptor of "Liberty Enlightening the World."

At the Bartholdi banquet Mr. Gillig announced that a subscription had been started by Americans for the erection in Paris of a copy of the Bartholdi statue one-quarter the size of the original. Consul-General Walker toasted Bartholdi. Ex-Minister Noyes offered the toast: "The Union of France and America—Two Nations possessing the same institutions." Ex-Secretary Wendom proposed the toast, "A Universal Republic," and De Molinaisi, "General Liberty."

THE MADAGASCAR CREDIT BILL.

The Madagascar Credit bill provides for the increase of the number of men-of-war at the Indian Station from three to eleven, and fixes the total number of the forces there at 4,686.

THE DUTY ON CATTLE.

The duty on cattle and sheep has been doubled.

THE DUTY ON ART.

Le Paris says the French artists will revenge the refusal of the United States Congress to reduce the duty on works of art. They will, the paper says, demand that the French Salon exclude the works of American artists.

"PLUNGER" WALTON

HORSEWHIPPED BY A "VET."

NEW YORK, May 21.—[Special.]—A *World* cable from London says: "Plunger" Walton has received another horsewhipping. This time the drubbing was administered, not by Sir John Astley, but by a German-American named Loffler, veterinary surgeon, who makes horse dentistry his specialty. Mr. Walton's famous mare Girodé recently became vicious, went "off her feet," and took to "cribbing." Mr. Loffler, being called in, decided that the trouble was with the animal's teeth, and took her to his own place to effect a cure. He was completely successful in this. It happened that during the time Girodé was at Loffler's place she became attached to a pony belonging to him to such an extent that she followed the pony all about the place, caressing and romping with him as though he were her own foal. Mr. Loffler yesterday returned Girodé completely cured of her viciousness and cribbing propensity. A dispute about the bill for his services arose. Some ugly epithets were exchanged. Mr. Walton got very angry, and finally struck the horse doctor on the nose. Mr. Loffler held in his hand a stout riding-whip, and he retorted by stoutly belaboring the plunger on the head and shoulders with that weapon. The fight continued for ten minutes. Mr. Walton made pretty good use of his fists, but on the whole got rather the worst of the battle. At the end of the ten minutes some policemen arrived and separated the combatants, much to the satisfaction of Mr. Walton, who was quite badly used up at the termination of the affray. The plunger swears that he will have revenge.

He threatens a criminal prosecution for assault and battery, as well as a civil suit for damages. Mr. Loffler is equally eager for satisfaction, and proposes to take a unique revenge by stationing his pony close to the rails during the next race in which Girodé runs. He says that Girodé will be certain to stop and caress the pony and so be thrown out of the contest. Loffler says he will repeat this experiment every time that Girodé runs, and declares that the American plunger will have to kill him or his pony in order to ever win him another race in England with Girodé.

THE PARLIAMENTARY LOBBY

MEETING WITH POOR SUCCESS.

NEW YORK, May 21.—[Special.]—A *World* cable from London says: This is an unlucky year for railroad lobbyists in the House of Commons. The Committee on Private Bills is composed of members who are more than usually conservative in their views. The recent flurry in Wall street has made them more conservative than ever. There is a general belief here that the late panic was caused, like that of 1873, by overbuilding of railroads, and the committee seem determined to heed the lesson from Wall street. On the other hand, there is an unusually large lobby in attendance this session, and certain monopolists who are seeking to secure new privileges and extensions are spending money lavishly in entertainments to members and in enormous fees to parliamentary lawyers and lobbyists. Their efforts are, however, attended with but little success, and two of the most promising railroad projects now before the House were summarily rejected in committee yesterday.

LAND-REFORM.

A WAR ON THE GAME PRESERVES.

NEW YORK, May 21.—[Special.]—A *World* cable from London says a new land-reform is being agitated in England. It has for its motto "The game preserves must go." The movement is aimed chiefly against the immense preserves for deer, grouse, partridges, and pheasants. These preserves furnish princely incomes in rentals to their proprietors, and it is pointed out as an iniquitous and absurd inequality in the laws that these lands, aggregating hundreds of thousands of acres, do not pay a shilling of taxes towards the poor rates, while the farmers and householders are taxed more heavily in consequence. It is urged that if put under cultivation they would go far towards supplying the present deficiency in Great Britain's food supply, while the tilling of the land would furnish employment for thousands of farm laborers.

A ROYAL BANQUET.

TWO KINGS BORN IN THE SAME CITY EXCHANGE GOOD WISHES.

BRUSSELS, May 21.—King Leopold gave a grand banquet last night to the King and Queen of Holland. The King of the Belgians drank to the health of his royal guests. King William, returning the compliment, said it was the first time that two Kings born in the same city had met in their birth-place and exchanged good wishes.

DISASTERS.

AN EARTHQUAKE IN ASIA MINOR.

LONDON, May 21.—Severe shocks of earthquake were felt today throughout the Peninsula of Cyzicus, Asia Minor. Several villages were damaged. Many houses were destroyed and twenty persons killed.

A CYCLONE IN BURMAH.

There has been a terrific cyclone in Akyab, British Burmah. Immense damage is reported.

FIRES.

AT LIVERPOOL.

LIVERPOOL, May 21.—Fire today in a cotton warehouse destroyed 1,900 bales.

AT KIEF.

KIEF, May 21.—A serious fire is raging. Many houses have been burned.

AT ABERDEEN.

LONDON, May 21. — Mines' wood-yards at Aberdeen, burned today. Loss, £50,000.

LACROSSE.

A SECOND VICTORY FOR THE AMERICAN TEAM.

MANCHESTER, May 21.—The second game of the American lacrosse team in England was played today with the Lancashire team. The Americans won—four to nothing. During the play for second goal one of the Lancashire men was compelled to retire from the field on account of injuries sustained.

GERMANY.

KEEPING UP GOOD RELATIONS WITH RUSSIA.

BERLIN, May 21.—The Crown Prince will attend the marriage of the Grand Duke Sergius, brother of the Czar, at St. Petersburg, June 18.

The Czarina passed through Berlin today on her way to Rumpenheim. The Emperor was at the depot and greeted the Czarina cordially.

MINNEAPOLIS MILLS.

About Three-fourths of Them Kept Busy—Receipts and Shipments.

MINNEAPOLIS, Minn., May 21.—[Special.]—The *Northwestern Miller* Friday will say: The situation on the falls does not differ materially from what it was a week ago. About three-quarters of the mills are kept in operation, and the flour production does not vary much from 100,000 barrels per week. The total output last week was 103,900 barrels—17,317 barrels per day—against 100,800 barrels the preceding week. There were eighteen mills in operation Tuesday, and the production the current week may go a few thousand barrels over 100,000. The mills as a rule are being allowed to run rather lightly, as the eighteen above referred to, while capable of turning out 20,500 barrels or over daily, are not making over 18,000 barrels. The Washburn mills continue to run the strongest. The flour market is rather dull, but millers hold to old prices quite firmly.

The following were the receipts and shipments from Minneapolis for the weeks ending on the dates given:

	May 28.	May 13.
Receipts—		
Wheat, bushels	540,000	410,500
Flour, barrels	1,097	625
Millstuffs, tons	13	6
Shipments—		
Wheat, bushels	20,000	24,500
Flour, barrels	90,772	85,319
Millstuffs, tons	1,746	2,778

The bushels of wheat in store in Minneapolis elevators (including the transfer), as well as the stock at St. Paul and Duluth elevators, are shown in the appended table:

	May 21.	May 14.
Minneapolis	2,184,900	2,146,000
St. Paul	580,000	745,500
Duluth	2,008,491	2,443,876

STEAMSHIP NEWS.

NEW YORK, May 21.—Arrived, the Labrador, from Havre; the Helvetia, from Liverpool; the Circassian, from Glasgow.

LONDON, May 21.—Arrived out, the Servia, Neckar, England, and Holland, from New York; the Prussian, from Boston.

THE FAR WEST.

Execution of Lloyd L. Majors at San Francisco—The Story of His Crime.

Pursuit of the Desperadoes Who Robbed Paymaster Whipple—On the Trail of Horse-Thieves.

THE EXTREME PENALTY.

EXECUTION OF A MURDERER.

SAN FRANCISCO, Cal., May 21.—Lloyd L. Majors, the Gabia Clara County murderer, was hanged here today.

[Lloyd L. Majors was the projector of the murder of William P. Renowden and Archibald McIntyre the night of March 11, 1883, by Joseph Jewell and John Showers. Renowden lived alone in a cabin in the pine woods well up on the mountainside, some two miles from Lexington, in Santa Clara County. He was an inoffensive and industrious man, supposed to have considerable money secreted on his premises. Majors kept a lodging-house and saloon at Los Gatos, five miles from Renowden, and being in need of money to complete an addition to his house he suggested to Jewell, a frequent visitor at his saloon, that they should rob Renowden. Jewell readily entered into the plot, and it was agreed the latter should go to Renowden's cabin some favorable night, secure the old man, and torture him until he should give up his money. Jewell took John Showers, a weak-minded fellow only 22 years of age, into his confidence, and soon induced him to become a partner in the crime. Jewell paid a visit to Renowden to study the surroundings, and dined with the old man. When the proper time arrived, the pair, primed with whisky, left Majors' saloon for their work, taking with them a shotgun, pistols, knives, ropes, twine, hooks, and pincers—the latter for the purpose of torturing the old man by drawing out his nails. They expected to find Renowden alone, but when they arrived at the cabin they found McIntyre, one of Renowden's neighbors, there on a visit. This spoiled their plans for the present, and the assassins lay in wait all that night and the following day, expecting McIntyre would go home. As he made no signs of leaving the murderers devised a plan of getting Renowden out and Jewell knocked at the cabin door, which was opened by the old man. Jewell told him they were lost and inquired the way to Los Gatos. As soon as Renowden stepped outside Jewell ordered him to throw up his hands. The old man raised an alarm, which brought out McIntyre, who was immediately shot through the heart by Showers. Jewell struggled with Renowden and Showers came to his comrade's aid, striking the victim over the head with the gun and knocking him senseless. They then poured kerosene oil over the prostrate body and set fire to it, half burning it and entirely destroying the cabin. The murderers failed in their principal object and hastened back to Los Gatos and reported to Majors. After that it was each for himself. The double murder was discovered the morning following its occurrence, and a pair of overalls with some paint on them were recognized as belonging to Showers. The murderers stole a pair of horses and fled, with the Sheriff and posse in hot pursuit, and the following day Showers was captured near Gilroy, while Jewell was caught a few days later at Maderia. Majors was not suspected of any connection with the crime, and did all to throw the Sheriff off the track when he learned that Jewell was suspected. These stories tended to complicate matters for Majors after the murderers had been captured, and Showers subsequently confessed the crime in all its details, for which he was let off with imprisonment for life, Jewell was hanged Nov. 29 last, while Majors' case has caused considerable trouble and complications. He was first tried in San José, charged with killing Renowden, and sentenced to life imprisonment. He was taken to San Quentin, but again brought down to Santa Clara County, and tried for the killing of McIntyre. Majors pleaded judgment of conviction of the same offense. The jury decided against him, and Majors appealed, when his case was taken to Alameda County, where he was again tried and sentenced to death. An appeal was made to the Supreme Court, the point being that his last trial was based upon information, and according to the plain reading of the Constitution, it was contended, no conviction could be secured upon this basis The Supreme Court of California dismissed the appeal Feb. 13, and the execution was set for March. 14, but he was that day respited.

Lloyd L. Majors was a native of Ohio, and was raised near Garfield's old home. He was about 46 years old, and had led a checkered life. He attended the Grand River Institute while a youth, and took up the study of law, graduating in 1870 from the Ann Arbor University. From a lawyer he became a preacher, and received local orders in the Methodist Church, and was at one time President of a local division of the Young Men's Christian Association and a prominent Good Templar. About six years ago he arrived in California and located at Los Gatos. He often preached to the prisoners in the very jail he himself afterward occupied. He was appointed by the Citizens' Committee and the Methodist and the Presbyterian ministers of Los Gatos as the orator on the occasion of the Garfield memorial services. By turns he became a real-estate agent, wood and coal dealer, and finally a saloonkeeper. It was his ambition to own a large hotel, and he had half completed a large building when his funds gave out, and the murder was planned to replenish his exchequer. Majors claimed that he was the victim of perjured testimony from those he had befriended.]

A MURDERER LYNCHED.

WILLIAM MALONEY'S CRIME AND HIS PUNISHMENT.

DENVER, Colo., May 21.—[special.]—The following are the details of the lynching of William Maloney near Seville, Wyo., by a mob of masked men: Maloney had a dispute with a man named George Metcalf. Without any provocation he shot Metcalf, killing him instantly. A number of men started from the scene of the shooting for Cheyenne with the body of Metcalf and also having Moloney in custody. The party bound for Cheyenne had not proceeded far when in the gathering darkness a number of masked men appeared. The men having Maloney in charge knew that resistance would be useless, so they gave up Maloney, but not before the masked men had covered those in the wagon with rifles. The vigilantes commanded strict obedience and silence. Then, so quietly that their operations could not be heard 100 feet away, they hanged Maloney to a tree. After the murderer had met his doom the vigilantes ordered the men in the wagon to proceed on their journey. There is great excitement in the vicinity of the murder and lynching.

MONTANA.

FUTILE ATTEMPT TO ARREST DESPERADOES.

GLENDIVE, Mont., May 21.—Five men were found by Sheriff Taylor today who stood him off with rifles when he attempted to arrest them for an attack on Paymaster Whipple and for the murder of Sergt. Conrad. Mayor Bell, with a troop of cavalry, are on their trail. Alex. McCannon, a horse-dealer, has been arrested on the charge of being an accomplice.

[While United States Paymaster Whipple was en route to Fort Buford from Glendive May 13, about forty miles out, he was attacked by road-agents. Sergt. Conrad was killed and two privates seriously wounded. The mules attached to the ambulance in which the Paymaster, his clerk, and the treasure-box were ran away, and thus they made their escape. Three days later Maj. Bell, in command of Troop F, Seventh Cavalry, found a deserted shack in the woods near the scene, and evidences of recent occupation. The signs discovered gave it the appearance of a regular resort. Ranchman, while rounding up their cattle discovered the deserted tent supplied with a new stove, provisions, etc. The tent was pitched on the right bank of the Box Alder.

Sergt. Aquila Conrad served through the War, then in Seventh Cavalry under Custer in the Indian Territory, then became First Sergeant of the Fifth Infantry, and was in the charge on Crazy-Horse at Wood Mountain, and for bravery on this occasion he received a medal.]

A FIGHT EXPECTED WITH HORSETHIEVES.

MILES CITY, Mont., May 21.—Sheriff Johnson, of Custer County, is on the trail of six horsethieves with a band of stolen stock, near Terry. A fight is expected.

CAMPAIGN ECHOES.

HARRISBURG, Pa., May 21.—[Special.]—Senator Cameron, who arrived here today

CHURCH COUNCILS.

Yesterday's Session of the Northern Presbyterians Devoted to the Foreign Missions.

The Rev. William Taylor Elected Missionary Bishop to Africa by the Methodists.

Anniversary Meetings of Baptist Missionary Societies at Detroit—The Southern Presbyterian Assembly.

NORTHERN PRESBYTERIANS.

BUSINESS TRANSACTED IN THE FORENOON.

SARATOGA, N. Y., May 21.—[Special.]—Today was assigned for the consideration of foreign missions in the Presbyterian General Assembly, and the preliminary prayer-meeting was led by the Rev. Benjamin C. Henry, of the mission at Canton, China. Reference was made to the death of the Rev. Dr. A. B. Norton, of Alton, Ill., who graduated from Yale College and was licensed by the Presbytery of Columbia some forty years ago.

When the assembly convened the following answer was read to the fraternal telegram sent yesterday to the Methodist General Conference, in session at Philadelphia:

The General Conference of the Methodist Episcopal Church receive with profound satisfaction your fraternal telegram. In this age of indifference, skepticism, and open unbelief those who hold the essentials of the faith once delivered to the Saints should maintain the unity of the spirit in the bonds of peace. Wherefore, we pray that God will have you in His holy keeping, and grant that you may be able to make increase unto the edifying of the church in love. D. A. GOODSELL,

Chairman Committee on Fraternal Relations.

Further time was granted the Committee on Reduced Representation, making their report the special order for Friday morning.

The long-standing question as to the relations of Freedmen's churches to their respective presbyteries and the Freedmen's Board was settled by making the board competent to refuse requests for aid recommended by the presbyteries, by notifying them of the grounds of refusal. The presbyteries are to decide questions touching the organization of churches and the character of ministers. The board shall decide matters concerning schools on its own judgment.

The Board of Publication was directed to furnish books for the library at the Ministerial Home at Perth Amboy in its discretion.

The Rev. Cornelius Brett, of Jersey City, was formally received as corresponding delegate from the General Synod of the Reformed Church.

FOREIGN MISSIONS.

The Foreign Missions Board reported receipts during the year of $698,122.70 and expenditures of $703,845.72, including $13,382.96 for paying a debt existing last year. The present debt is $10,723.02. The current receipts exceeded the current expenditures $8,382.96. There were large legacies, though the total was less than last year. The gifts from churches, women's boards, etc., were larger than in any former year, exceeding last year $53,475.32. The receipts from the various boards and societies of women aggregated $268,754.74, a large increase. The women's auxiliary societies have existed fourteen years, and have contributed altogether $1,707,484.70. There are in the field 163 American ministers, 108 ordained native ministers, 143 native licentiates, 23 American men, 281 American women, and 796 natives employed as lay missionaries. There are 19,218 communicants and 25,914 boarding and day pupils in the schools. The accessions to the church in foreign fields exceed in proportion to laborers those at home. Resolutions were adopted asking for contributions of $750,000 for this year, for encouraging the circulation of missionary literature and congratulating the Women's Board. The synod of India is to celebrate its fiftieth anniversary next autumn, and the Rev. Dr. John C. Lowrie, who founded it, was granted leave and requested to attend.

The Rev. Dr. Frank F. Ellinwood, Secretary, made a lengthy address, which was both congratulatory and hopeful. There had been advance in every department. In noting race characteristics he thought the Chinese were more likely to exist in their entirety through the next 2,000 years than any other, and that China would survive the United States as a nation. The work has been greatly prospered in Japan, where the first Bible ever seen was picked up by two Japanese who found it floating in the harbor of Yeddo. They learned to read it and were converted, and now there are 8,000 converts in Japan. Corea is now being opened, and the prospect is much brighter there. The Prince has translated the New Testament, and other high dignitaries are interested in the work. The Presbyterian Church was the first to carry the Gospel to Corea, as it had been to Japan. A few years since some person in Springfield, Mo., gave a $20 gold piece to the Rev. Timothy Hill for Foreign Missions. He gave it to the board with a request which was honored and that coin laid the foundation of Christian Missions in Corea. The country is friendly to us, and Li Hung Chan, the Bismarck of Corea, has determined to make Corea a bulwark against Russian aggression from that direction, and has told the people there to welcome Americans and Englishmen in carrying out his purpose, and a Corean Embassy has already been received here. The Chinese are the most migratory of all people, excepting only the omnipresent Anglo-Saxon. They are in Singapore, Java, Tahiti, the Sandwich Islands, and every continental country, with a colony on the Pacific coast. They are already the laundrymen of the world and push everywhere that there is a demand for labor. They are tough, frugal, and tenacious. Through their swarming here they can be peculiarly reached, and the board is doing everything for them and by them to carry Christ's Gospel among the Mongolian race. Foreign work helps, not cripples, work at home. In 1815 the American Baptists, numbering 50,000, began foreign missions. They were mostly "hard-shells," and the shells were pretty thick. But they were aroused by the trumpet-call of Judson and others and now have 102,000 members in foreign missionary fields, while at home they number 2,250,000, and their advancement in all other directions has kept pace with that in numbers. What a work the Eastern Church might have done in Arabia in early centuries. It failed, and Arabia sent a mission among them with Mohammed's flaming sword and for twelve centuries Islam has dominated the East. Home missions and foreign missions are one work, and together they are winning the world for Christ.

Several other addresses were made, the most striking being by the Rev. Dr. Henry, of Canton, China. In fact, China seemed to have the floor, as India, Africa, and other fields were hardly mentioned, if at all. Dr. Henry said the Chinese were one of the two great races which now confront each other across the Pacific Ocean. Christianity may have made slow progress there, but it had grown faster than commerce. Buddhism made slow headway in China, being 300 years without power and as much longer in becoming prevalent and predominant. We had made marvelous progress in the last 3 years, and the prospect is bright, but much work needs to be done before great results can be shown, and the force should be greatly increased and secular education wrested from the hands of heathen and infidels. This could be done, as the Chinese are thirsty for learning, and especially science. In Southern China the outlook is especially hopeful.

THE BOARD OF PUBLICATION.

The afternoon was devoted to the report of the Board of Publication, and the expected breeze blew quite vigorously. The report shows $92,000 issues and 1,487,500 reprints of books, 13,399,866 issues of periodicals, and 4,500 reports of the board. Total receipts $308,986.96 during the year, including a balance from last year of $38,861.93. Total expenditures, $287,216.69. Balance in treasury, $21,176.96. Total sales, $199,-960.55. The colporteur work has been greatly enlarged, now extending over all the Western Territories, and 111 new Sunday-schools were established in destitute localities.

The committee to examine this report recommended the discontinuance of painting parallel Bible texts from the revised version as tending to diminish the confidence of children in the easedness of the Scriptures by showing divergent readings. The Rev. Drs. Schenck and Worden spoke of the work and its needs. The committee recommended the examination of the board's accounts by experts. This caused a hot debate. A member of the committee said they could not understand the figures. They intended no reflection, but means have sense, and these figures should be so clear that anybody could comprehend them. Some thought it would be invidious to single out this board for expert examination, but Judge Nixon, of New Jersey, and the Rev. Dr. Spear, of Brooklyn, thought in the present attitude of the public mind it was fatal not to demand expert investigation. The movement for such investigation finally prevailed. The hour of adjournment arrived before the matter was disposed of.

A large and enthusiastic meeting in the interests of foreign missions was held this evening. The Rev. Dr. Jessup, missionary to Syria, and ex-Moderator of the assembly, presided, and a number of stirring addresses were made.

METHODIST EPISCOPALIANS.

A MISSIONARY BISHOP FOR AFRICA CHOSEN.

PHILADELPHIA, Pa., May 21.—[Special.]—The Bishops of the Methodist Episcopal Church were overruled by the laymen today in the selection of a Missionary Bishop for Africa. The forenoon session of the General Conference was devoted to the consideration of the reports from the standing committees on Missions and Episcopacy, who had previously discussed the situation, and reported in favor of electing a Bishop for that field.

The conference adjourned at an early hour to meet again in the afternoon, and during the recess the leaders made a strong effort to defeat the advancement to that important Bishopric of the Rev. William Taylor, a missionary of twenty-five years' experience, whose labors in Asia and Africa are familiar to all churchmen. Mr. Taylor is spoken of as a zealous but too independent Christian minister who has on one or two occasions made light of the authority of the Bishops and followed the teachings of his own conscience and experience when in a distant land.

When the conference assembled in the afternoon a motion was promptly made by Dr. Curry to postpone the election of a Bishop to Africa until Friday. This was followed by a motion to postpone indefinitly. Both were lost and the Rev. William Taylor was elected by the almost solid vote of the laymen and a large part of the clergy.

It is certain that the present conference has done nothing which has occasioned more discussion and a wider expression of opinion, although very little was done in open conference. Those best acquainted with the man elected say that at last something will be done for "the Dark Continent." The more conservative members, however, have grave doubts as to the wisdom of the choice, and said that the future alone will determine the wisdom of the highest ecclesiastical body of the church in probably its most important piece of legislation during the last two quadrenniums.

The new Bishop is a native of Virginia, and is 63 years old. He has been a missionary since 1849, and has labored in Lower California, Australia, Ireland, Palestine, Tasmania, Ceylon, on the west coast of Africa, at Cape Colony, and in Southern India. He will be ordained tomorrow, and an effort will be made, it is said, to extract a promise from him that he will stay in Africa for four years if his health is preserved. His friends, on the other hand, will try to have the restriction rule changed so that the Rev. Mr. Taylor will become a Bishop with full episcopal powers.

THE COMMITTEE ON CHURCH PROPERTY.

The following were announced as the Committee on Tenure of Church Property, to whom all papers and decs relating to the subject will be referred during the coming quadrennium: Judge G. C. Reynolds, C. B. Eddy, H. L. Sidley, G. W. Parker, and G. W. Wells, lawyers, and the Revs. M. J. Talbot and W. S. Prentice.

THE SUNDAY-SCHOOL UNION AND TRACT SOCIETY.

The Committee on Sunday-School Union and Tract Society reported that 227 new tracts have been added to the list, 5,000 grants have been made in the home field, and 53,215,070 pages of old tracts have been issued, including 4,771,780 copies of "Good Tidings" distributed among the freedmen of the South. Grants of money to the amount of $10,200 have been made to various foreign mission fields. The society has received from the churches during the last quadrennium the amount of $65,015, being $8,899 in advance of the former quadrennium.

The Rev. Charles W. Smith was elected editor of the Pittsburg *Advocate* to succeed the Rev. Alfred Wheeler.

THE SOUTH.

The most important of the committee meetings was that upon the state of the church, which had before it the question of the future policy of the church toward the social prejudice in the South. The majority report declared that no person should be excluded from worship in any church or from attendance upon any school on account of race, color, or previous condition of servitude. This report was accepted—26 to 25.

BAPTISTS.

THE AMERICAN PUBLICATION SOCIETY.

DETROIT, Mich., May 21.—Anniversaries of various missionary societies of the Baptist denomination began this afternoon in this city. The annual meeting of four of the societies whose constituency is largely in the Northern States occur here this week.

The first society to hold its meeting was the American Baptist Publication Society. Edward Goodman, of Chicago, presided.

The report of the board showed that the last year had been the most prosperous in the history of the society. Receipts from all sources have been $582,957, of which $121,681 was for the missionary department. This was an increase of over $60,000. One hundred and eighty-three missionaries and Secretaries have been employed, 136,358 Bibles and Testaments have been given away, and 597 new schools organized. Besides this, the society has furnished the publications of the denomination.

In the evening Dr. J. M. Stifler, of Crozer Theological Seminary, preached the annual sermon before a large audience in the opera-house, where all the evening meetings are to be held.

There are a large number of delegates already here, and every train is bringing additions to the number. It is expected that from 1,200 to 1,500 will be present. Interviews with various ministers indicate that there will be few differences of opinion on matters of administration of the affairs of the several societies, and a harmonious and enthusiastic session is looked for.

SOUTHERN PRESBYTERIANS.

A TRIBUTE TO THE MEMORY OF CYRUS M'CORMICK—OTHER PROCEEDINGS.

VICKSBURG, Miss., May 21.—[Special.]—In the General Assembly this morning a telegram was received from Houston, Tex., acknowledging the selection of that place for the next meeting and promising the assembly a most hearty welcome. Mr. Vansantvoord, delegate from the General Synod of the Reformed Dutch Church in America, was formally received by the assembly. The Committee on Theological Seminaries reported, suggesting that there be no change made in the course of studies now being pursued at Columbia and Union Seminaries. The reports on Sabbath-schools in the jurisdiction of the Southern General Assembly shows a gratifying increase. There were 73,702 regular attendants during the last year, and $28,547 had been paid by them to the general fund, and $13,035 for benevolent purposes. An overture from the Presbytery of St. Johns was answered by the adoption of the report to the effect that while individual members of Presbyterian Church courts may prosecute violations of civil law relating to the Sabbath, the courts in their organized capacity have no right to meddle with civil affairs.

A very feeling tribute was paid to the memory of the Hon. Cyrus H. McCormick, of Chicago, a Christian man, who through his long life had consecrated so much of his ample wealth to the welfare of his fellow-man." A lengthy report on foreign missions was read which expressed the hope that in the providence of God the way may be opened for the formation of a Presbyterian Church in each mission, and referring to the cooperation of the Northern and Southern Presbyterian Churches in foreign fields. At the evening session a motion was adopted abolishing the office of clerk of the foreign missions, and ordering the election of an assistant clerk Friday morning.

OTHER DENOMINATIONS.

METHODIST PROTESTANTS.

BALTIMORE, Md., May 21.—The Methodist Protestant Conference refused to strike from the discipline the clause permitting the choice by bandidates of the mode of baptism; it also refused to make a change in the prescribed marriage ceremony. A number of verbal alterations were made in the discipline and constitution. The word "church" was substituted in many instances in place of the words "class," "society," and "circuit."

The Committee on Revision reported against the proposition to expunge from the discipline all that related to infant baptism which makes its observance obligatory. The proposition to change was voted down, and infant baptism remains in the discipline.

COLORED METHODISTS VISIT THE PRESIDENT.

WASHINGTON, D. C., May 21.—A large delegation from the African Methodist Episcopal Conference, now in session at Baltimore, visited this city and paid their respects to the President. Short addresses were made by several of the clergymen. Bishop Wayman, of Baltimore, expressed the hope that the President's administration in the future would be as satisfactory as it had been in the past and that his last days would be his best. Bishop Turner, of Georgia, thanked the President in the name of the colored race for his efforts in their behalf. The President in reply said: "I am very glad to meet so many representatives of the religious body of which you are members, and I thank you most heartily for your kind words and good wishes."

MORAVIAN TRIENNIAL SYNOD.

LITIZ, Pa., May 21.—The triennial synod of the Moravian Church, this province, commenced today. The opening services were conducted by Bishop Edmund de Schweinitz, of Bethlehem, who also delivered an address of welcome in the name of the provincial elders of the conference. Bishop de Schweinitz was unanimously elected to preside, and the Rev. Morris Leibert was chosen Secretary. Letters of greeting were read from the elders of the conference at Herrnhut, Saxony, and the British Provincial Elders' Conference in London, and resolutions adopted responding to fraternal salutations, and directing the President to reply to the same.

THE TURF.

Fine Sport at Belmont Park.

PHILADELPHIA, Pa., May 21.—[Special.]—Belmont Park was in fine condition for the opening of the spring meeting today. Hospidor was the favorit in the first race and was badly beaten. Seven started for the 2:28 purse, Little Mack, Maud, Farce, and Pilot Boy being drawn. Bayonne Prince was sold at $20 to $10 for the field. He led all the way in the first heat and beat Lizzie M. out by a length. They judge seemed to think the mare was not driven out, and asked George Scattergood to do so in the next heat. He complied, but the verdict and the time, 2:27¼, were the same. The odds after the second heat were $20 to $6 on Bayonne.

The pacing race was won easily in three heats by Bessie M. Pools sold before the first heat at Bessie M. $20, the field $9, but after this was decided there were no more field buyers. It was announced that Mr. Pate had offered the additional sum of $500 if 2:16 is made or beaten in the free-for-all pacing race which will take place Saturday.

THE SUMMARY.

Purse of $500 for the three-minute class:

J. H. Leavitt's b. g. Fleet Medium	1	1	1
G. M. Fariand's b. g. Hard Medium	4	2	2
W. McDonald's b. m. Vilette	2	3	3
A. Davidson's g. m. Tacker	3	4	5
B. Steele's b. g. Hospidor	5	5	4
G. Scattergood's b. g. Harry S	6	6	6

Time—2:34¼; 2:30; 2:29¾.

Second race, purse of $500, 2:28 class:

R. Codsgan's blk. h. Bayonne Prince	1	1	1
W. McDonald's ch. h. Mars	7	4	2
G. Scattergood's b. m. Lizzie M	2	2	4
R. P. Stetson's b. m. Marytower	3	3	3
M. M. Hedges' b. m. Nora Temple	5	5	5
J. W. Russell's b. g. Whirlwind	4	7	6
J. H. Morrow's b. g. St. Remo	6	6	7

Time—2:27¼; 2:27¼; 2:27¾; 2:27¼.

Third race, purse of $500, for 2:22 pacers:

M. M. Hedges' blk. m. Bessie M	1	1	1
A. W. Campbell's g. g. Frisk	2	2	2
J. H. Phillips' g. g. Don Cameron	3	3	4
W. H. Ogden's b. g. Eddie C	4	4	3
J. Ewen's b. m. Lady Lightfoot	dis.		

Time—2:23¼; 2:21¾; 2:23.

Second Day at Kansas City.

KANSAS CITY, Mo., May 21.—[Special.]—In the second day of the spring meeting, first race, trotting, 2:25 class, best three in five, purse of $250, divided, the following is the summary:

May H	3	3	3	1	1
Billy Boy	1	1	2	2	2
Executor	2	2	1	3	3

Time—2:31¾; 2:26¾; 2:28¾; 2:32¾; 2:30¾; 2:31.

Billy Boy's time in the second heat is considered remarkable on a half-mile track in the month of May.

Class 2:35, trotting, purse of $200, divided:

Billy Douglass	2	1	1
Thistledown	1	3	4
Frank H	3	2	3
Sleepy Bill	4	4	2

Time—2:37¼; 2:37; 2:38; 2:38¾.

Running, mile heats, for all ages, purse of $200, divided:

Frank Harper	1	1
Beechmore	3	2
Lady Martin	4	3
Wildintellow	2	dis
Brightlight	5	dis
Trouble	dis	

Time—1:49; 1:51¼.

Races at Columbus, Ind.

COLUMBUS, Ind., May 21.—[Special.]—The sport at the grounds of the Trotting Association today was very fine. The score of the several races was as follows:

In the 2:34 trot:

Joe Davis	1	1	1
Katie D	2	2	2
Lily	4	4	3
Irish	3	3	4
Army King	7	6	6
Roxie Lee	6	7	7
Kittie Bolfe	5	5	5
S. J. Fletcher	8	8	8

Time—2:35¼; 2:34; 2:37½.

In the 2:50 pace:

Minnie R	1	1	1
Uncle Ned	2	2	2
Billy F	3	3	3

Time—2:31¾; 2:34¾; 2:35.

In the running race, mile heat:

Fairscout	2	1	1
Joe S	1	2	2
Worcester	3	3 r.o.	

Time—1:49; 1:50; 1:53¾.

West-Side Driving Association.

JERSEY CITY, N. J., May 21.—At the West-Side Driving Association meeting today, Wonder won the test for horses that have not beaten 2:40. Best time, 2:35½.

Sweepstakes, purse of $300:

Harry Mills	1	1	1
John D	2	2	4
Westover	3	3	2
Daisy Eye Bright	4	4	3

Time—2:33½; 2:37½; 2:31½; 2:31¾.

Louisville Spring Meeting.

LOUISVILLE, Ky., May 21.—There was a large attendance at the fifth day's races of the Louisville Jockey Club. The weather was warm and pleasant, and the track in good condition.

The Fairview Stakes, for 2-year-old fillies, three-quarters of a mile, brought out Miss Derby, Ultimatum, Rhadoma, Termagant, Valusia, Tabitha, and Impromptu. In the stretch Tabitha, the favorit went to the front and won easily by two lengths, Impromptu second, Valusia third. Time, 1:17½.

For the Tobacco Stakes, for 3-year-olds that have not won a race prior to Jan. 1, 1884, mile-heats, Guitar, Venture, Shelby West, Boreas, Madison, Mark Daly, and Exploit started. Mark Daly won in straights. Time, 1:46½; 1:46. West and Madison were distanced in the second heat.

The club purse, five furlongs, was won by Princess, Force second, Premium third. Time, 1:01. Lady Hobson ran away and did not start.

The steeple chase handicap, one mile and a half, Major Pickett won, Carter Harrison second, Ohio Boy third. Time, 3:27. Rebok fell in the centre of the field.

Maryland Jockey Club.

BALTIMORE, Md., May 21.—This was the second day of the spring meeting of the Maryland Jockey Club. The track was fast and the weather delightful. There was considerable disappointment because the first race on the card failed to fill.

For the Vernal sweepstakes, for 3-year-olds that had not won a sweepstakes race in their 3-year-old form, one mile, Bullfield, Knight of Ellerslie, Emma, Viola, Blue Belle, and Chanticleer started. Ellerslie, barred in the pools, was an easy winner; Chanticleer second, Emma third. Time, 1:45.

In the selling race, one mile and one-eighth, for all ages, Mordaunt was first, Polonia second. Compensation third. Time, 2 minutes.

The Printon Handicap Stakes for 4-year-olds, mile heats, brought to the post Bessie, War Eagle, Torpedo, Joe Mitchell, All Hands Around, and Pearl Thorne. War Eagle won in straights, Joe Mitchell second. Time, 1:45½; 1:45.

The seven-furlong race for "Gentleman Riders"—seven furlongs—was won by Pasha, Patapsco second, Baily third. Time, 1:34½.

Hilbrin & Co. manufacture furniture; hence their prices are much lowest in the city.

PROTECTION LUNATICS.

The "Industrial Congress" Turns Out to Be an Arrant Protection Fraud.

Whisky and Tobacco to Be Made Cheap, and Everything Else to Be Made Dear.

Disgust of Some of the Men Who Were Deluded into Attending—Protective Resolutions.

The "National Industrial Congress," regarding which so much free literature in the way of invitations, circulars, bulletins, and bogus journals has been distributed over the country for the last few weeks, was held yesterday in Club-Room 4 of the Grand Pacific Hotel. The original call, dated Feb. 20, set forth that "a mass convention of the people interested in all industrial interests of the United States would be held at Chicago, commencing May 21, 1884, for the purpose of organizing a National Industrial Congress, and holding its first session to consider the condition, wants, and necessities of the country." It was also stated that the call had been the result of "a very wide conference of those interested in the industrial affairs of the Nation," and that "for the purpose of intelligently arranging details it was desired that names and addresses of those purposing to take part in the convention, with a statement of space desired for exhibits, be furnished as early as practicable to S. S. Boyce, acting Secretary, 70 State street, Chicago." These "Industrial Bulletins" were sent out, advocating the united action of all industries, for the purpose of securing a big protective tariff on all home products and manufactures.

A TRANSPARENT FRAUD.

A sheet headed "The Journal of Commerce" was issued, the daring falsehood of which may be judged by the following specimen, being the opening sentences of a two-column article:

The National Industrial Congress to be held at Chicago May 19 to 22 promises to be one of the largest and most important industrial gatherings ever brought together. Every day brings numbers of additional representatives, and delegates, and exhibits, while the leading citizens of Chicago are heartily advancing every preparation to give those attending a most cordial welcome and render the congress a grand success.

The purpose of the congress meets a hearty response from leading individuals in all parts of the country, and the attendance will be large and representative of every industry and section.

The scheme was gotten up by a few protectionist cranks and professional politicians, and, notwithstanding the help it obtained from a mostly unwitting press, which reported its alleged proceedings and preparations as matters of news, the whole thing resulted in a first-class fizzle. If it had not been for the fact that the wool men of the country were induced to change the date of their convention from May 7 to May 19, "in order to attend the congress," and that the Louisiana sugar people were induced to send a big delegation here, no meeting could have been held. The few who did come were evidently deceived, and took small pains to conceal their chagrin. The exhibits, for which space had to be made months beforehand, could all have been put in a fair-sized hat. They consisted of a few samples of sugar and a bundle of jute. It was stated that there were also some barrel-staves brought by somebody, but as this was a palpable advertising scheme the staves were thrown somewhere out of sight.

PROTECTION RUN MAD.

The congress was announced to assemble at 10 o'clock. At 10:15 the assembly numbered nine persons, including four reporters. Secretary S. S. Boyce called the meeting to order at 10:35 when there were thirty-four. Mr. T. D. Curtis, of Syracuse, N. Y., was appointed Temporary Chairman. In opening the proceedings Mr. Curtis said he had prepared a paper for the congress, and thought that it would be just as well to read it right then. The subject was: "The Demands of the Hour." The one great demand of the hour, in Mr. Curtis' opinion, was some more protection. Arguing that home competition kept prices low enough he said: "Take Bessemer steel, for example. Before we had our tariff of $28 a ton the English would not sell it to us for less than $150 a ton. Now we get the home manufacture, quite equal to the English, for $85—just $7 more than the duty. Does any free-trader pretend that the English would sell us Bessemer steel for $7 a ton if we should remove the tariff? In this and many other cases the duty is most certainly not added to the cost; yet the English manufacturer cannot put down a ton of Bessemer steel in the United States without paying our Government $28. In the face of this fact the free-trader assumes that the consumer pays the duty, and the consumers of the United States are taxed $28 a ton on all the steel they use! Could any assumption be more unfounded and absurd?"

On the reduction of the surplus revenue he said: "Is there no other way of reducing the revenue, if this really the object aimed at? Why, poor simple souls, nearly one-half of the revenue can be cut off by abolishing the rest of the internal war taxes, which are annoying, inquisitive, and costly—much more so than the collection of customs duties. What! give the country free whisky and tobacco! Most certainly. The present tax on them does not reduce consumption, while it leads to the use of many vile compounds, and reduces the breadmoney of the poor man's family the entire amount of the tax. The internal-revenue tax is a tax on raw materials and the necessary medicines of the sick. Let this war tax on our own people be wiped out if the revenues must be reduced. There is no mistake or dispute about this being a tax on the American people."

And after this fashion Mr. Curtis went on ad infinitum. It is plainly his end and aim that the workingman might have a chance to get drunk, and be put in a proper frame of mind to whip his wife and children for the small price of 10 cents, while it now costs him half a dollar to work himself up to that shape. He evidently wanted to do all that he could to cheapen the price of a dram to the poor man, and thus make him more and more of a curse to himself and all around him and put him utterly and hopelessly in the hands of the only beings whom Mr. Curtis thinks worthy a moment's thought—the lords of the loom and the Bessemer barons. All these high and mighty potentates are to be protected, and every one else is to be taxed for their benefit, while every temptation is to be put in the way of the working man to degrade and enslave him. Then there was much twaddle about cheap foreign labor, and the ruinous effect that it is having upon American industries. The speaker, however, did not think it worth while to mention the 200 New Jersey weavers, who packed up and went back to England the other day, saying that they could not live on the wages that they were being paid by the protected manufacturers of this country, and were going back to their old homes, where they could get pay on which they could live. Things like these would have broken the force of his windy arguments.

Mr. Louis Bush, of Louisiana, was then appointed Permanent Chairman. S. S. Boyce, of Chicago, was appointed Permanent Secretary. By this time it was 11:05 a. m., and the audience had increased to forty-three.

Col. Bush briefly addressed the congress. He said they had met, not as individuals but as men interested in the industries of this entire continent. Their object was the advancement of labor.

JUDGE ATWATER FINDS HE WAS DECEIVED.

Judge L. Atwater, of Minneapolis, said he and another gentleman had come to represent the Minneapolis Board of Trade. He had his credentials with him, but there seemed to be no opportunity to present them. He had come in response to an invitation which said that the object of the congress was to consider the condition and necessities of the various industries of the country and the best means for the development of new sources of employment for capital and labor, etc. Now, if the speech of the Chairman expressed the feeling of this congress, then he (the speaker) was not in harmony with it. If this gathering was intended to represent protection, pure and simple, Minnesota would have no hand or part in it. He had once felt as the Chairman did—he had sat at the feet of Henry Clay—but his eyes were now opened, and he prayed and hoped that "the blinds of that ignorance God winked at." Though he was not a free-trader, he would not add a dollar to protect any industry, and he gathered that the meeting was a protectionist meeting. He would have a tariff for necessary revenues, but not for protection.

A wool-grower present asked if the speaker included the wool industry in his reference to industries.

Judge Atwater replied that he certainly did. In his State the wool interest was but a nominal one.

THE INDUSTRIES REPRESENTED.

It was decided that a Committee on Resolutions, consisting of two representatives of each industry, should be appointed, but as the represented industries were few a judicious system of doubling up had to be employed in order to make a fair-sized committee. As it was the larger part of the committeemen were sugar people, several of these being selected to represent other industries.

The Congress then adjourned until 2 p. m.

At 2 o'clock Judge Goode took the chair and adjourned Congress to 3. At 3:30 p. m. Col. Bush took the chair and adjourned Congress to 4, when it was hoped the Committee on Resolutions would have some work done. At 4 p. m. a notice was stuck on the club-room door that Congress had adjourned to 7:30.

THE RESOLUTIONS.

At the evening session the Committee on Resolutions announced that it was ready to report. After some discussion the resolutions presented were adopted.

Judge Atwater, of Minnesota, objected to nearly all of the resolutions, with the exception of the one pertaining to inland transportation and the improvement of the Mississippi River.

Following are specimens of resolutions as adopted, a mass of irrelevant "whereases" being ommitted:

Resolved, That free trade is a doctrine which is not applicable among nations except on a basis of equality of wages paid to labor by the several nations adopting it.

Resolved, That protection and not free trade is the true policy of this Nation until such time as other nations shall secure to their workers a recompense for their labor equal to that secured to our workers.

Resolved, That no commodity the product of American labor can fairly be placed upon the free list.

Resolved, That the retention of the internal revenue or war taxes does not promote economy or justice, while their collection is inquisitorial and irritating, and being a direct tax on science, art, medicine, and other industries, we therefore call for their repeal.

Resolved, That this Congress requests that the importation into the United States of any pauper or contract labor should be prevented by law.

Resolved, That we consider as most pertinent to the success of all American industry the development and protection of our great National system by inland water and railroad transportation.

Resolved, That the producer of the raw material should receive the same benefits that the tariff gives a manufacturer, and

Resolved, That in the interest of producers we demand that there be no legislation to reduce the duties as now levied on raw hemp, flax, jute, ramie, or substitutes therefor.

Resolved, That the mining interests of the United States should receive the fostering care of the Government.

Resolved, That we ask the Congress of the United States to carefully guard our American sugar industries and to protect them by adequate duties on foreign sugars produced by slave, semi-slave, and other low grades of labor.

Resolved, That we request an immediate restoration of a specific duty on cut-hoops and cotton-ties in order that our manufacturers in that branch of industry may be able to compete with foreign manufactories.

Resolved, That we request such a duty on old rails and scrap-iron as will, if possible, prevent their importation, thereby protecting the free labor of this country.

Resolved, That we earnestly urge that these treaties with the Sandwich Islands be abrogated.

Resolved, That the interests of the wool-growers merit careful consideration and ample protection.

Resolved, That we ask our Representatives in Washington to protect the American industry against the rice produced elsewhere by low forms of labor.

A motion prevailed fixing the time and place of the next meeting of the congress during the industrial centennial at New Orleans, at call of the President.

The following were appointed as an Executive Committee: John Foos, Springfield, O.; Charles Parsons, Cincinnati; D. D. Curtis, Syracuse; J. B. Bushnell, De Moines, Ia.; John Dimond, Louisiana; Thomas Williams, Youngstown, O.; Columbus Delano, Mt. Vernon, O.; J. A. Smith, Colorado; I. A. Smith, St. Louis.

D. R. Hawley, of Syracuse, read a paper on Protection, and the convention adjourned, to meet at the call of the President.

PRESIDENTIAL BOOMS.

Sentiment at Washington.

WASHINGTON, D. C., May 19.—[Dispatch to the Philadelphia *Times* (Dem.).]—Mr. Hdrace White, who is in the city, is of the opinion that Arthur can poll more votes in New York than any other Republican who can be nominated for the Presidency. He is for Edmunds, although he is free to admit that the chances for Edmunds are slim. Edmunds out of the field, White is for Arthur.

Senator Hoar says that Harrison would suit the better sentiment, and that Harrison would be the only man to tempt the Massachusetts delegation away from Arthur and Edmunds, and believes that Hawley would be a good combination with Harrison. Harrison has been out to Indiana looking after his boom, but does not appear to have gained confidenae in his prospects. He found eighteen of the thirty Indiana delegates against him. Ex-Congressman John H. Baker is Harrison's best man. Baker has been here for some time to help the thing along. He is a delegate-at-large. According to Baker, Arthur and Blaine are on the decline, and the Harrison star is the only Presidential planet he can see above the horizon. He takes great pleasure in communicating this to such Senators and members as will listen. Hoar appears to be Baker's only convert thus far, but Hoar sees Arthur through the Boston Custom-House and accordingly sees nothing in Arthur worth commendation. Hoar is likewise antagonistic to Edmunds for similar personal reasons. The latter has a literary bureau here in full operatiog, and the country may expect a choice collection of anti-Blaine and anti-everybody-but-Edmunds literature soon.

THE LOGAN BOOM.

The Logan boom is quite as lively and the Logan literary bureau is worked day and night. Logan will soon leave for Chicago, where he will conduct his campaign in person. Logan is apparently confident of success. He is just now smarting under the effects of a recent paragraph in a Chicago paper accusing him of being at heart a Blaine man. Whether it is because Logan had no second choice or because the alleged second choice should be Blaine, Logan is wroth. Perhaps the intimation that his forty votes are making calculations on the hour and ballot when he shall be out of the race is enough to disturb such a sanguine temperament. This confidence he has endeavored to impart to all his delegates and friends, and it is understood that he has written to every one of them to guard against making any alliances beyond his own.

There is no doubt of Logan's intentions as respects Blaine. He will have none of Blaine. Nor will his delegates, if Logan can help it. Blaine's friends here understand this and do not count on the probability of Logan's delegations thrgugh Logan.

THE DOMINION.

A Startling Theory in Regard to the Wrecking of the Montreal Express—Dullness of the Grain Trade—An Annexation Advocate.

MONTREAL, Que., May 21.—[Special.]—Last evening a telegram from Troy, N. Y., stated that an attempt had been made to wreck the express from Montreal to New York by starting a switch-engine, sending it along the track at full speed and colliding with the Montreal sleeper. The express messenger of the Montreal train had $100,000 in gold in his charge, and it is suspected that robbery was the motive of the outrage. An immense amount of gold has been shipped daily from Montreal to New York since the inception of the panic by the Montreal banks. Up to last night the shipments of gold coin since May 9 amounted in the aggregate to about $750,000. Today about $300,000 was dispatched. These banks, which have branches in New York, have taken advantage of this, and have made considerable profit on transactions of very short duration. Interest at the rate of 2½ per cent per day, and that on undoubted security and with exceptionally good margin, has been obtained. One case is reported where 4 per cent per day was obtained, and one bank has received interest at the rate of 6 per cent. It is currently reported on the authority of one of the Directors that the Bank of Montreal lent $250,000 to Grant & Ward for two days at the rate of 2½ per cent per day, thereby clearing over $12,000 on the single transaction.

Cattle shipments from this port continue brisk. Following is the list from May 15: Per steamship Austrian, 200 cattle; Lake Huron, 553; Parthian, 239; Titania, 201; Barcelona, 324; Milanese, 400; grand total, 2,029.

The dullness in the through grain trade from the West continues. Of a fleet of forty-five barges the Montreal Transportation Company has twelve in the grain trade, six in the coal trade, and the remaining twenty-seven are lying idle. With the Kingston & Montreal Forwarding Company business is a little better, only nineteen barges of the large fleet being engaged.

TORONTO, Ont., May 21.—Mr. Cartwright, leader of the Opposition, in a speech said that to meet the prevailing unrest as to the stability of the present Government there were three courses before the people of the Dominion—annexation to the United States, independence (of which he approved) [cheers], and the federation of all English-speaking people of the world.

JAPANESE STUDY OF LANGUAGES.

According to the last regulations the study of German has been made obligatory for all students in the University of Tokio, Japan. Formerly German and French were optional subjects. Lectures, however, in nearly all subjects are delivered in English, both by foreign and native Professors.

BASE-BALL.

Cleveland 2, Chicago 1.

CLEVELAND, O., May 21.—[Special.]—The Cleveland Club were presented with a game today by Mike Kelly, who, by a wild throw in the second to catch Evans off second base, let both Muldoon and Evans score. It was a pretty game of ball in every respect, witnessed by 1,500 people. All the runs on both sides were made in the second and third. In the second Cleveland scored their two. Corcoran gave Muldoon first on balls, Evans hit safely, and a passed ball moved both up. Then Mr. Kelly made his throw to catch Evans, and both men scored. In the third Chicago made their run. Pfe

NORTHWEST NEWS.

Illinois Penitentiary Districts—Fined for Practicing Medicine Without a License.

Verdict in a Breach-of-Promise Case—A Counterfeiter Captured—A Student Drowned.

Wholesale Forgeries on La Crosse Parties—A Convict Set Free—Meeting of Iowa Doctors.

ILLINOIS.

PENITENTIARY DISTRICTS CHANGED.

SPRINGFIELD, Ill., May 21.—[Special.]—The Governor today issued his proclamation transferring the Counties of Calhoun, Greene, Jersey, Macoupin, Montgomery, Christian, Fayette, Shelby, Moultrie, Effingham, Douglas, Coles, Cumberland, Jasper, Edgar, Clark, and Crawford from the Southern to the Northern Penitentiary District, and convicts sentenced to the penitentiary from these counties will hereafter be sent to the prison at Joliet.

FINED FOR PRACTICING WITHOUT A LICENSE.

In the case of the People against Dr. C. Buel Rice, the court rendered a decision today holding the defendant guilty of violating the Medical-Practice act in practicing without a license from the State Board of Health, asserting that the board is the judge, under the law, of the qualifications of applicants for license to practice medicine in Illinois, and assessing a fine of $50 and costs. The defense gave notice of an appeal.

NEW CORPORATIONS.

Licenses to incorporate stock companies were issued by the Secretary of State today as follows: The Glenoce Stock Company at Quincy; capital stock $8,000, to breed fine horses; incorporators, K. R. Stewart, C. F. Reynolds, and William Zank. The Wilson & Wagner Lithographing Company at Chicago; capital stock $15,000; incorporators, Procter M. Wilson, John Wagner, and Robert C. Ludwig. The Gold Hill Mining Company of Chicago, Ill.; capital stock $3,000,000; incorporators, James A. Smith, William J. Conkling, and Thomas J. Lovett. The American Book Company, at Chicago; capital stock, $10,000; incorporators, Charles A. Williams, Edwin M. Hale, and Joseph W. Mauck. The Mississippi Valley News & Publishing Company, at East St. Louis; capital stock, $100,000; to publish a newspaper, books, tracts, and other literature; incorporators, A. Stewart, E. P. Wilkinson, and Gustav Wolff. The Redmon Lodge, No. 140, Ancient Order United Workmen, at Redmon, without capital stock; incorporators, C. N. Standley, N. B. Rogers, William Gano, E. P. Osborn, D. D. Roberts, F. M. Andrews, and James C. Cale.

THE ECLECTICS.

The Illinois Eclectic Medical Society began its sixteenth annual session here today. Dr. H. Stratford, of Chicago, presided. There were forty-five members present, and eight applicants were elected to membership. The annual reports, the President's address, and a paper on "Injuries of the Head," by Prof. Milton Jay, of the Bennett Medical College of Chicago, constituted the chief business of the day. The session will adjourn tomorrow evening.

CAPTURE OF A COUNTERFEITER.

FAIRFIELD, Ia., May 21.—[Special.]—Capt. John R. Nichols, Deputy United States Marshal, arrived here this morning having in custody William Holliday, the last of the Holiday gang of counterfeiters who have been operating in the western part or Wayne and Jefferson Counties. Holiday and his confederates have been engaged in making silver dollars. The Marshal secured a big haul and a lot of bullion. Marshal Nichols has been shadowing Holiday for weeks. He leaves by the first train with the prisoner for Springfield.

SPRINGFIELD, Ill., May 21.—[Special.]—Deputy United States Marshal Nichols brought to this city Jack Holiday, caught in the woods near Fairfield, having in his possession dies and a considerable quantity of spurious coin. Holiday is alleged to be a character of note in his profession.

VERDICT IN A BREACH-OF-PROMISE SUIT.

LINCOLN, Ill., May 21.—[Special.]—In the breach-of-promise suit of Kate Madden against Thomas Moran the jury decided that the sum of $1,000 would be the amount of damages sustained.

CENTRAL ART UNION.

DECATUR, Ill., May 21.—[Special.]—The Central Illinois Art Union, embracing classes from Springfield, Bloomington, Champaign, Champaign, Peoria, Lincoln, and Decatur convened in annual session at the Christian Church today, thirty-five delegates and as many visitors being in attendance. The address of welcome was delivered by Judge Nelson, and the response was made by Charles Ridgeley, of Springfield. The essays read by Mrs. M. E. Houser, of Lincoln; Prof. Parkhurst, of Jacksonville; and Mrs. J. H. Cheney, of Bloomington. The union was given a brilliant reception tonight at the Decatur Club Rooms and another will occur tomorrow night. Many works of art are exhibited at the convention-hall.

A STUDENT DROWNED.

JACKSONVILLE, Ill., May 21.—A student, N. E. Goodell, of Bates, Sangamon County, Ill., was taken with cramps while bathing in Morgan Lake this afternoon and was drowned despite the efforts of his companion to save him. He had been attending school here for the last five months, and was about 20 years of age.

WEDDING AT ROCKFORD.

ROCKFORD, Ill., May 21.—Miss Maggie Cotton, daughter of J. A. Cotton, agent of the Chicago, Milwaukee & St. Paul Railroad at this place, was married at 9 o'clock this morning to Mr. H. S. Humes. The Rev. Frank P. Woodbury performed the ceremony. The young couple left at 10:50 for Baltimore, the groom's home.

EDUCATIONAL.

MATTOON, Ill., May 21.—[Special.]—F. T. Nichols, of Monticello, has been elected Superintendent of the Sullivan (Moultrie County) schools for the coming school year. Prof. T. F. Hughes, of Sullivan, has been elected Principal of the Mount Pulaski schools. B. F. Pearce, County Superintendent of Moultrie County, will have charge of the Bethany schools next year.

WISCONSIN.

WHOLESALE FORGERIES.

LA CROSSE, Wis., May 21.—[Special.]—Over $6,000 in forged checks on John James & Co., of this city, have been negotiated in St. Paul and have come to light within a day or two, and probably more will follow. Myers & Finch, of St. Paul, recently received a letter from this city signed Wilber F. James, of John James & Co., of La Crosse, stating that he desired to make a purchase of jewelry of them if he could get the right prices. The letters were all written upon the letter-heads of John James & Co., brass founders, La Crosse, Wis., and had his name opposite the firm's. Soon after a man claiming to be Wilber F. James called on that firm and bought goods worth over $1,000, paying the odd change and giving a check on John James & Co. for $1,000. Myers & Finch became suspicious and telegraphed here. This morning the National Bank here received forged checks as follows from St. Paul firms for collection: Dyer & Howard, $700; Stevens & Robertson, $100; Ransom & Horton, $100; John B. Erd, $350. The same mail brought to the Batavian Bank checks as follows: C. C. Bergh, $300; Livingstone Bros., $100; Glenny & Gilman, $300; George Palmer, $590. The forger, judging by the firms he swindled, was ready to buy anything and everything he saw. He has not yet been captured. No man by the name of Wilber F. James is known in this city.

St. PAUL, Minn., May 21.—[Special.]—Merchants and jewelers in this city were victimized Tuesday to the extent of $10,000 in cash and diamonds by a young man giving the name of Wilber H. James, claiming to be a member of the firm of John James & Co., of La Crosse, Wis. The plan was to purchase heavy goods, order them shipped, and to take immediate possession of jewelry, presenting a check for $100 or more in excess of the amount. As the firm is well known and the signature appeared to be genuine, cash was given for the balance. Myers & Finch, jewelers, lose $1,055. At least twenty firms were victimized in sums of $100 to $1,000 each, but several will not state the amount. James is described as a good talker, five feet ten inches high, dark complexion, briefly-black mustache, and peculiar motion of jaw.

A CONVICT FREED AFTER LONG IMPRISONMENT.

SUNRAY, Wis., May 21.—[Special.]—In the Circuit Court here yesterday an application for a writ of habeas corpus was made in behalf of David S. Shearer, who has spent twenty-one years in State's prison under a life sentence. In June, 1863, the prisoner was sentenced in Milwaukee for a murder committed in Kenosha County, and it has now been discovered that the sentence was illegal, it having been made on the charge of murder in the first degree, while the indictment did not state the degree and the conviction by the jury was for murder simply. The Attorney-General appeared on behalf of the State, resisting the application, which, however, was granted by Judge Sloan, and the prisoner was released from custody.

QUIET WEDDING AT BELOIT.

BELOIT, Wis., May 21.—[Special.]—Miss Fannie M. Babbitt, eldest daughter of Clinton Babbitt, Secretary of the State Agricultural Society, was united in marriage at the home of her parents, near this city, this evening to the Rev. J. D. Whitelaw, of Sibley, Ia., a graduate of the Beloit College in 1881. The wedding was a quiet affair. The ceremony was performed by Dr. Bushnell.

INDIANA.

COMMITTED IN DEFAULT OF BAIL.

INDIANAPOLIS, Ind., May 21.—[Special.]—James G. Stephenson was arrested yesterday at Wabash by Detective McKinney for having, as it is alleged, obtained money by false pretenses from the lumber-agent of H. Herrmann, of New York, in this city. It is charged that he represented to Herrmann's agent, one Schmitt, that he owned 15,735 feet of walnut lumber, and sold the same to him, receiving a check for over $400 on the First National Bank in payment therefor. This transaction took place Dec. 17 last, but it is alleged that the lumber has not yet been delivered. Stephenson was brought to this city, and the Mayor this morning continued the case and committed him to jail in default of $2,000 bond. Stephenson protests his innocence. He says he gave his partner the money to buy the lumber, and that he supposed it had been shipped long ago. His partner has disappeared. Stephenson is a man of good address and is confident of acquittal, claiming that he acted in good faith.

ROBBED BY TRAMPS.

ATTICA, Ind., May 21.—[Special.]—At 8 o'clock last night J. M. Wagner, agent for the Chicago & Great Southern Railroad at Pine Village, a small station ten miles north of Attica, was attacked by three tramps when alone in his office. A coat was thrown over his head and he was borne a short distance away and robbed of $88. In the struggle with his captors Wagner received a gash across the throat, but the wound is not serious. He was also considerably bruised. The tramps escaped.

GETTING EVEN WITH LIGHTNING-ROD PEDDLERS.

LAFAYETTE, Ind., May 21.—[Special.]—Lightning-rod men are making life a burden to the farmers of Tippecanoe County. One man named Colson, living near Montmorenci, signed one of their contracts, and then hearing how such things generally terminated he consulted a lawyer. The latter told him there was but one way to avoid payment. If the men didn't put any rods on his house he would not owe them anything. Accordingly when the men arrived with the rods Colson stationed all his hired help about the house and warned the agents to keep off or stand the consequences. They kept off but threw the rods over the fence. Failing to frighten him they afterward hauled it away.

IOWA.

STATE MEDICAL SOCIETY.

DES MOINES, Ia., May 21.—[Special.]—The State Medical Society convened here today. About 100 members were present at the morning session. President Robinson, of West Union, made the annual address this afternoon, in which he advocated more stringent laws governing the qualifications of practitioners, for the action of other States had made Iowa much too congenial for quackery. He thought the Iowa laws regarding privileged communications lacking in force. He recommended that the society have a fixed place of meeting, and suggested a standing committee on cerebral maladies. The convention will continue through Friday.

SOLDIERS' REUNION.

DUBUQUE, Ia., May 21.—[Special.]—A number of people from this city left this morning to take part in the reunion of the Twelfth Iowa Infantry, at Manchester. Among them was Congressman Henderson, who came here from Washington for the purpose. Col. Henderson is the member of the regiment who will respond to the address of welcome by the Mayor of Manchester.

THE NEW INSANE ASYLUM COMMISSION.

DES MOINES, Ia., May 21.—[Special.]—The State Commission to locate the new insane asylum, composed of Messrs. Bemis, Hamilton, and Hartshorn, met here today and organized tonight by electing Bemis President, Hamilton Secretary, and Hartshorn Treasurer.

The commission will at once proceed to examine the different cities which are candidates for the location. They will spend tomorrow at Adamic, Friday at Red Oak, Saturday at Glarinda, Monday at Creston, and Tuesday at Corning.

KANSAS.

FIVE OKLAHOMA BOOMERS ARRESTED.

WICHITA, Kas., May 21.—[Special.]—W. T. Couch and four others, charged with being Oklahoma boomers, were brought here today by United States Marshal Williams and arraigned before Commissioner Sherman. These parties are arrested under the conspiracy statute of the United States law governing the so-called Indian country. They report about 2,000 people from various States now on the Oklahoma lands in the Indian Territory. They further report that about 300 men leave Arkansas City, Kas., for the Oklahoma country today.

MICHIGAN.

DEATH OF AMASA R. DAY.

COLDWATER, Mich., May 21.—[Special.]—Amasa R. Day, for about forty years a resident of this county, died in Girard this morning at an advanced age. He was a prominent and influential local politician and a member of the Baptist denomination.

RAILWAY ACCIDENT.

One Man Killed and a Number Injured by a Collision at Wheeling Junction, W. Va.

WHEELING, W. Va., May 21.—[Special.]—At Wheeling Junction, twenty-two miles north of this city, this morning, through the failure of the conductor of the Wheeling accommodation on the Pittsburg, Wheeling & Kentucky Railroad to send out a flagman before running his train on the main track, a collision ensued with freight-train No. 41, west bound over the Pittsburg, Cincinnati & St. Louis. The accommodation-train consisted of eight freight-cars and a passenger caboose. The casualties, all passengers on the accommodation, were as follows:

David Bartholomew, of East Dubuque, Ill., a traveling salesman for the Peerless Wringer Manufacturing Company of Cincinnati, was killed.

The wounded are as follows:

Mark Kane, of Edgington, O., leg broken.

Thomas Duffey, of Steubenville, O., leg broken and serious bruises.

Daniel Sweeney, of Steubenville, O., badly bruised.

John Connors, of Edgington, cut and bruised about the head and body.

James Curran, of Wheeling, a very serious cut and bruises.

Several other passengers sustained slight injuries.

Both engines and several cars were totally wrecked.

THE WALL-STREET BOOM FOR ARTHUR.

WASHINGTON, D. C., May 20.—An Eastern Senator was emphatic in speaking of the [Wall-street Arthur] meeting. Said he: "If it is designed to hurt Blaine and help Arthur it will fail. It will make no impression at all upon the people outside New York City. In the West especially the prejudice against Wall street is so strong that nothing undertaken at the instance of the class of men that are engineering this movement will strengthen Arthur, or convince Western people that he should have their support. To them Wall street partakes of the character of a hell. They hate it. Their abhorrence of its ways, however much of this feeling may be due to prejudice, is so great and deep-rooted that a candidate who basis his strength upon that quarter cannot hope to secure their sympathy, much less their vote. Moreover, you will notice that the call is signed by several men who went under in the panic of last week. That certainly will not aid in removing the bad impression which such movements always make on the average farmer. He cannot have his respect for it increased or his peculiar notions regarding it overcome in this way. Look at the last business-men's meeting held in New York, when Folger was a candidate for the Governorship. Then the people who stood in dense masses on the steps of the Sub-Treasury were solemnly told that if Cleveland was elected stocks would go down. What did they care? They laughed, went home, and allowed that famous 300,000 majority to be rolled up. It was nothing more than the dislike and aversion to Wall street and its methods and the New York business-men, so self-styled, which caused it."

EXTENSIVE SWINDLES.

An Italian Restaurantkeeper Relieved of Nearly Six Thousand Dollars—A "Gold" Brick.

BALTIMORE, Md., May 21.—[Special.]—Marcello Triaca, a well-to-do Italian restauranteur, was victimized yesterday out of $5,600 by one of the cleverest swindling games ever practiced in Baltimore. The rogues have escaped, and detectives have started West after them, thinking they have gone in that direction. Triaca about two months ago became acquainted with a stout Italian who came here from California. Two weeks ago he left Baltimore to return to California. Last Monday he came back, said he was going to bring his family here, and got Triaca to go with him to a bank, where he deposited $1,500. Now comes the curious part of the swindle. Triaca and his friend went out to look for a house. While on their travels they met another Italian who carried a well-filled satchel which, when opened, seemed to be full of money. The man appeared to be demented and became very communicative in a crazy, disjointed style of talking. He told them that he had come from Colorado, where he and a brother had been making heaps of money for years. The brother was dead and had left all his money to the crank, who had it all, amounting to about $40,000, in his satchel. He was on his way to Chicago, where he had a sister living. He tossed his money about, handling the bars of gold and packages of $20 gold-pieces very carelessly. The big Italian whispered to Triaca it would only be a friendly act to take this crazy fellow-countryman home and keep him from losing or being robbed of all that wealth. The suggestion was acted upon. The big man suggested that it would inspire confidence in them on the crank's part if they showed him they had plenty of money, and he would the more easily allow his money to be taken care of. Act on this hint, Triaca went to several banks in which he had accounts and drew out in all $5,600, the big Italian also drawing out his $1,500 deposit. Then the crank said he must go at once to Chicago. They started for Charles Street Depot to see him off. But his money was an incumbrance, he said, and if his new-found friends would only take it, put the money with theirs, and keep it for him he would be much obliged. Upon this the big Italian handed the crank his roll of bills, Triaca following suit, and the crank stuffed the money in his satchel as carelessly as it it were old papers. He handed the satchel, bursting with all this money, to his friend, but in the moment took it back and got $200 in notes, saying that would serve him till his return from Chicago. Triaca hurried away to put the satchel in a place of safety. At home he opened it, to find nothing but worthless paper and bars of iron about four inches long tightly tied up, at the ends of which the sly cheat had put one or two $20 gold-pieces. But not even a single gold-piece was left. He had by some sleight-of-hand taken every dollar of the money out, either when he pretended to stuff Triaca's in the satchel or when he got out the $200 for traveling expenses.

CAPITAL AND LABOR.

Riotous Demonstrations on the Docks at Buffalo—A Volley of Bullets.

BUFFALO, N. Y., May 21.—[Special.]—There was another row on the docks near the foot of Main street at an early hour this morning. A party of Italians were passing up Buffalo River in the barge Point Abino, most of them being on deck. On the dock were about 200 men. Most of them had just gone down to work and were peaceably disposed. A dozen roughs fired a shower of brick-bats and stones at the Italians in the passing barge, and awakening no response repeated the volley. This time the Italians responded with a fusillade of bullets. At least a score of shots were fired and the marks of the balls can be seen on the smoke-stacks of the tugs lying at the docks. There was much excitement when the volley was fired and a lively rush for shelter. No one was struck by the balls. None of the Italians on the barge were hit by the stones, most of the missiles falling short of the boat. Subsequently the propeller Rochester, passing up the creek, was vigorously stoned, and it is reported somewhat damaged. One of the Watts' specials was also attacked and roughly handled, but escaped injury. These outrages were reported to police headquarters and Superintendent Curtin and Capt. Conley repaired to the docks to survey the situation and take prompt measures to prevent further riotous demonstrations. A tug Captain, who witnessed the affair with the scow, says he saw that the Italians were well supplied with revolvers and so got out of range. The opinion is freely expressed tonight that the Italians should be disarmed at once. All of them carry revolvers or dirks.

Iron Manufacturers Will Not Insist on Reduced Wages.

PITTSBURG, Pa., May 21.—[Special.]—The Committee of Conference of the offensive and defensive alliance of iron-manufacturers have held a meeting, not in conjunction, however, with the Amalgamated Association Committee, and discussed finally the question of signing or not signing the iron scales for the year beginning the 1st of June. The result was to determine that the manufacturers are not in shape to insist upon the 10 per cent reduction. Many of them would like to make a contest for this point, but certain business conditions peculiar to several firms render it injudicious that they should stop so long as an extended lock-out would render necessary. The well-known determination to sign of Carnegie Bros. & Co., whose works must run in summer to fill bridge contracts, had a somewhat depressing effect on the employers from the outstart, but now that it has been decided by three or four other firms to run uninterruptedly defeat would be assured and therefore it will not be invited.

Works Closed.

DANVILLE, Pa., May 21.—The Glendower Iron Works are closed. The workmen left because of nonpayment of wages. The company asks an extension from its creditors.

GEN. MEIGS ON THE SOUDAN RAILWAY.

WASHINGTON, D. C., May 16.—[Editor New York *Tribune*.]—From a newspaper letter of March 15 I extract the following: "In May, 1880, the work of the Mexican Central Railway was begun. In twenty-six working days seventy-three miles of track were laid. March 8, 1884, the railroad, 1,225 miles long, was completed, and at the rate of nearly nine-tenths of a mile for every day." From May 8, 1880, to May 8, 1884, there were 1,460 days, in which 1,225 miles of railroad were graded and built, and not a narrow-gage. If a private stock company can do this why cannot the British Government do better?

The country between Suakin and the Nile is a desert, but it is not probable that construction is more difficult there than in the country between the City of Mexico and the Rio Grande at El Paso. Thousands of British ships and sailors the telegraph reports idle. Here is a chance to employ them in carrying railroad material to Suakin.

War, and such war carried on at a distance from home, furnishes employment and wages for those who remain at home. Those who go to the seat of active hostilities go of their own desire and free will. It is easy to be sentimental about the suffering in the field, but their mission is to save from massacre the Egyptian garrisons south of Assouan, and from the horrors of the slave-trade, worse than slavery itself, the whole country to the equator. The British Government has spent millions in maintaining fleets and armies to suppress the slave-trade on the coasts of Africa. Here they have the opportunity to relieve distress at home and abroad by striking at it in its seat, the centre of this unhappy continent. Let those who doubt read the compendium of Sir Samuel Baker's "Heart of Africa," and Archibald Forbes' "Handy Book of the Life of Chinese Gordon." They can be had for 25 cents each, and will open many eyes. M. C. MEIGS.

Burnett's Cocoaine Will Save the Hair

And keep it in a strong and healthy condition, because it will stimulate the roots of the hair, and restore the natural action upon which its growth depends.

Burnett's Flavoring Extracts are absolutely pure.

LAKE MARINE.

The Propeller Lines Were Unable to Secure Cargoes at Advanced Rates Yesterday.

Collision Between the Schooners Lotus and Maxwell Off Racine—Two Tugboats Collide.

An Unknown Schooner Ashore in Georgian Bay—General News from Around the Lakes.

Lake Freights and Charters.

There was an active inquiry for grain cargoes yesterday by agents of steam-boat lines. Shippers were apathetic, evincing no disposition whatever to help the agents out by engaging their boats. The agents were holding out for an advance in rates, and were asking 2 cents on corn and 1¼ cents on wheat to Buffalo. One or two boats were chartered at those rates, but quite a number of carriers were unable to secure loads. Shippers do not tackle kindly to the combination formed by the four leading propeller lines, although they concede the justice of its demands. Every one admits that lake freights are ruinously low, but at the same time there are but few who think there is anything to be gained by attempts to bolster them up so long as the present demoralization of railroad rates exists. Supply and demand necessarily regulate the freight market, and at present the supply of transportation facilities largely exceeds the demand. There is plenty of grain to go forward, but no one seems to want it very bad. The same may be said of lumber. The coal and ore trades are in a healthier condition, but not sufficiently so to support the entire shipping of the lakes. If the transportation lines succeed in their efforts to maintain better freights the result will be a godsend to vessel-men, but it is not quite clear that they are honest in their intentions. There are three lines in the combination that are controled by railroad companies and own elevators and canalboats, so it is possible for them to carry grain on a through rate to New York at less than competing lines and vessels can afford, and apportion whatever rate they please for the lake route. The engagements yesterday were:

To Buffalo:	No. bu.
Propeller Fred Mercur, 170	54,000
To Erie.	
Schooner Schuylkill, corn	32,000
Total	86,000

A Grain-Laden Schooner Ashore.

A private dispatch was received from Detroit yesterday afternoon stating that the schooner American, grain-laden from Chicago, was ashore in Georgian Bay. The information came from Capt. Drumond, with an inquiry as to whether or not he should send a wrecking expedition to assist the stranded vessel. Whatever the schooner may be it certainly is not the American, as that vessel only left Chicago Tuesday afternoon and could not have reached Georgian Bay if she had gone by rail, much less by water. There are several other vessels bound from Chicago for Georgian Bay ports with cargoes of grain.

Collided at the Piers.

A tugboat collision occurred at the entrance to the harbor yesterday afternoon. The tug John Miner was backing out of a slip. The tug Chicago, bound up the river, struck the Miner stem on, and stove in the latter's starboard side to the water's edge. The Miner was taken to Miller Brothers' dry-dock for repairs.

Two Schooners Collide Off Racine.

MILWAUKEE, Wis., May 21.—[Special.]—The schooner Lotus, bound from Chicago to Fayette, was towed in here in a damaged condition today, the result of a collision at 2 o'clock this morning with the schooner Emily B. Maxwell off Racine. The Lotus was struck on the starboard side about the fore rigging by the Maxwell, head on. The Lotus lost about forty feet of her rail and stanchions, and her planksheer was cut through, but she was not damaged below the water-line. Her foremast was split. Repairs are being made at Wolf & Davidson's yards. The Maxwell was loaded with cedar and bound for Chicago, and is known to have lost her jibboom and bowsprit. The latter vessel is said to have been in stays at the time of the collision.

Port of Buffalo.

BUFFALO, N. Y., May 21.—[Special.]—Entered—Propellers St. Paul, Duluth, Sour, copper, etc.; Jay Gould, Pequaming, lumber, etc; J. B. Lyon, Chicago, wheat; Rochester, Chicago, wheat, flour, etc.; H. E. Packer, Chicago, corn; Milwaukee, Chicago, wheat, rye, etc.; John Pridgeon, Chicago, 170; schooners F. B. Gardner, Menominee, lumber; J. M. Hutchinson, Chicago, wheat; C. J. Wells, Chicago, wheat; J. G. Masten, Chicago, corn. Cleared—Propellers St. Paul, Duluth, sundries; Idaho, Duluth, sundries; Whaler, Duluth, sundries; Chicago, Chicago, sundries; Tacoma, Chicago, 2,000 tons coal; J. B. Lyon, Chicago, 2,000 tons coal; H. E. Packer, Chicago, 1,600 tons coal.

There was no change in coal freights, which were very firm at 75 cents to Chicago and Milwaukee. The propellers Rochester, Avon, and John Pridgeon were placed for Chicago.

Canal freights remained quiet at former figures. The asking rates were 2½ cents on wheat, 2¼ cents on corn and rye, and 2½ cents on oats to New York.

The propeller Jay Gould brought down from Pequaming a cargo of lumber. She will load coal for Chicago and also take up a new wheel for the City of Duluth.

The old Commercial Line propeller Colorado was tonight placed in one of Mills' dry-docks, and work will at once be begun to place her in first-class condition. Her new owners are determined to make her a better boat than she has been for many years. The hull does not need a very large amount of repairs, but she will have two engines as before and two boilers. The high-pressure cylinders, which were eighteen inches in diameter, will be made twenty inches, the low-pressure being thirty-six inches. The port engine was very little damaged by the explosion last October, and the lower portion of the other suffered scarcely any damage. The port boiler, which didn't explode, will be discarded, and two new ones of steel, about eight by fourteen feet, will be furnished. The Colorado will be fitted for towing purposes. It is estimated that it will cost about $30,000 to do the work contemplated.

The steamer John B. Lyon, with schooners J. M. Hutchinson, J. G. Masten, and C. J. Wells, arrived from Chicago early this morning. When off Ashtabula, Tuesday afternoon, Capt. Perew, of the Lyon, discovered the scow Mary Stockman in a water-logged condition. Her crew was taken aboard the Hutchison and a line fastened to the barge. The line parted and the Lyon and tow came on down. The tug Bryant was dispatched to hunt up the Stockton, which was found about twenty-five miles up and towed in under the breakwater here. The Stockton was in the Huron City's tow, behind the barge Cohen, all lumber laden for Tonawanda. During heavy weather Monday night the Cohen's tow-post gave way, casting the Stockton adrift. The latter got into the trough of the sea and became waterlogged. Her mate was washed overboard, but was picked up again. One of his legs was injured.

Port of Cleveland.

CLEVELAND, O., May 21.—[Special.]—Arrived—Propellers Queen of the West, Cumberland, James M. Osborne; schooners George Sherman, Cyclone, S. H. Foster, E. C. Hutchinson, G. W. Davis, Thomas Gown, from Escanaba, ore. Cleared—Propeller N. K. Fairbank, Escanaba, light; propeller Chicago, Chicago, merchandise.

Charters—Propellers John L. Gliddan, David Stewart, Henry Chisholm; schooners A. Cobb, Ida Keith, coal to Chicago, at 75 cents; schooner E. Sheldon, coal to Milwaukee, at 70 cents; steam-barge St. Lawrence, railroad iron from Buffalo to McKay's Harbor, Nicipigon Bay, at $1.05. Chartering is very brisk in the ore and coal trades, some thirty vessels being engaged within the last few days. The propeller Queen of the West, bound from Escanaba to Ashtabula with ore, put in here this morning for fuel, and on her way out ran aground on the bar recently formed off the east pier. She was released after three hours' work. One dredge is at work on the bar now and two more will go to work in a few days. The Queen of the West was drawing fourteen feet six inches at the time. The propeller Vienna went on the dry-dock today. Two buckets are off her wheel.

The schooner George Sherman, which had a rough experience in a Lake Huron gale, came here today loaded with ore and leaking badly. She will go into dry-dock.

A queer craft was launched today. She is to be 204 feet over all, 30 feet beam, and 3 feet depth of hold. She is to be used as a breakwater, and will be filled with sand and sunk at the foot of Wilson avenue to protect the ice-houses on the shores. Eight other similar vessels will be constructed for the same purpose and will form a line of breakwater 1,600 feet long.

Port of Detroit.

DETROIT, Mich., May 21.—[Special.]—Harry W. Granger, who has acted as local inspector of steamboat boilers here since Aug. 4, 1881, tendered his resignation today, to take effect as soon as his successor has been appointed. Mr. Granger resigns to take charge of the mechanical department of the Clark & Granger Manufacturing Company.

The following charters are reported: Steam-barge A. H. Jennie, coal, Loraine to Sarnia, at 40 cents per ton; schooner Ganges, lumber, Norwood to Detroit, at $3 per m; barge Worthington, staves, Detroit to Buffalo, at 84 on barrels, 90 on hogsheads, and 60 on pipes per m.

Lake Superior.

L'ANSE, Mich., May 21.—[Special.]—Arrived—Tug N. Sprague with schooner Selkirk; steamer J. H. Whiting with schooner Golding Star.

MARQUETTE, Mich., May 21.—[Special.]—Arrived—A. Everett with Sophia Minch and H. J. Webb; A. Boody, Swallow; Colonial with Spermier. Cleared—Business with Kate Winslow; Owasco. Passed up—Ansen. Passed down—Idaho.

DULUTH, Minn., May 21.—[Special.]—Arrived—Barge R. Kelly; schooners Quale, Warner. Cleared—Propeller China.

Lake Erie.

ERIE, Pa., May 21.—[Special.]—Entered—Schooner Allegheny, merchandise. Cleared—Schooner Col. Brocket, Chicago, light.

Lake Ontario.

COLLINS BAY, Ont., May 21.—[Special.]—Arrived—Schooners J. G. Worts, Bay City, timber; M. A. Muir, Escanaba, timber.

Welland Canal.

PORT COLBORNE, Ont., May 21.—[Special.]—Passed up—Schooners West Side, Oswego to Chicago, coal; Comanche, Oswego to Chicago, coal. Down—Schooners Canton, East Saginaw to Sackett's Harbor, lumber; S. Neelon, Portage to Kingston, timber; Watertown, Chicago to Kingston, wheat.

PORT DALHOUSIE, Ont., May 21.—[Special.]—Passed up—Schooners Comanche, Oswego to Chicago, coal; Blazing Star, Oswego to Detroit, coal; W. H. Oades, Oswego to Toledo, coal; propeller Canada, Montreal to Port Arthur, general cargo. Passed down—Schooners Pride of America, Bay City to Collins Bay, timber; Watertown, Chicago to Kingston, wheat; Canton, Saginaw to Sackett's Harbor, lumber.

Georgian Bay.

MIDLAND, Ont., May 21.—[Special.]—Arrived—Schooners S. B. Pomeroy, Chicago, corn; Homer, Chicago, coal.

COLLINGWOOD, Ont., May 21.—[Special.]—Arrived—Schooner Alaska, from Toledo; schooners Christine Nilsson, Rising Star, from Chicago.

Through the Rivers.

DETROIT, Mich., May 21.—[Special.]—Passed up—Propellers Shickluna, Progress, H. J. Jewett, Lowell and barges, Otago and barges, Cleveland and barges, Pacific and barges, Superior and consort, and S. J. Tilden, Missouri and barges, Dickinson and barges; Germania and barges; schooners C. G. Trumpff, Monterey, Wawasosh, Hattie Wells, Our Son, Reed Case.

Down—Propellers Sovereign, Schoolcraft, Toledo, A. H. Jennie, Oscoda, J. M. Osborn, and schooners Thomas Gawn, George W. Davis, Torrent and raft, D. W. Rust and consorts, and T. L. Parker; schooners C. P. Minch, Pandora, Zach Chandler, Lafrinier, Constitution, Monguagon, Wind south, light; weather clear.

PORT HURON, Mich., May 21.—[Special.]—Passed up—Sanilac, 8:30 p. m.; Escanaba, 9 p. m.; James D. Sawyer, 9:30 p. m.; Lehigh, 11:50 p. m.; Arizona, 1:35 a. m.; Juniata, 2:15 a. m.; City of Mackinaw, 5 a. m.; Hercules, Smith and Post, Pearl, 7 a. m.; Flora, 7:10 a. m.; Arctic, 8 a. m.; Swain, C. G. Trumpff, Monterey, 12:10 p. m.; Progress, 3:20 p. m.; H. J. Jewett, 3:25 p. m.; City of Mackinaw, 5:10 p. m.; Otago and barges, 7 p. m.; Lowell and barges, 8 p. m.

Down—Gladiator, C. P. Minch, 9 p. m.; Oscoda, 10:40 p. m.; Toledo, 10:20 a. m.; Annesson, Ada Keith, 11:20 a. m.; Hecla and Ironton, 11:40 a. m.; Oswego, 12 m.; Nova, 1 p. m.; Worsington, 2 p. m.; Delaware Annie Sherwood, Alcoma, 4:10 p. m. Wind south, fresh; fine weather.

Straits of Mackinaw.

MACKINAW CITY, Mich., May 21.—[Special.]—Passed down—Propeller James Fisk, 4 a. m.; steam-barge Bruno and barges, 1 p. m.; schooner Bangalore, 6 p. m.; schooner Narragansett, 7 p. m. Passed up—Steam-barges Havana with Helena and Geneo; Keystone with Nelson Bloom; schooner Ada Medora, 9 a. m.; steam-barge Oceanica, 12 m.; schooner Gemini, 3 p. m.; steam-barge William Edwards with Golden Fleece and C. P. Minch; propeller Dean Richmond, 4 p. m.; tug Winslow; schooner David Vance, 5 p. m.; steam-barge Westcott and barges, 7 p. m. Several other vessels passed up, but it was too smoky to get their names. The weather is cloudy; wind east; light.

CHEBOYGAN, Mich., May 21.—[Special.]—Passed down—Propeller Burns, with Laura and Maggie McCabe; City of Calvin and barge; propeller Dean Richmond; steam-barge Westcott and consorting Winslow, with schooner David Vance; steam-barge William Edwards, with Golden Age and Foster; schooner Arabia. Departed—Propeller Nipigon, with Middlesex and Melbourne. Wind northeast, brisk; weather fine, smoky.

Lake Michigan.

TRAVERSE CITY, Mich., May 21.—[Special.]—Arrived—Schooners Lake Shore No. 2, Mason. Cleared for Chicago—Propeller City of Traverse.

FRANKFORT, Mich., May 21.—[Special.]—Arrived—Schooners Nellie Church, Oscar Newhouse; propeller Lawrence. Departed—Schooner Nellie Church, with lumber, for Sheboygan; propeller Lawrence, for Chicago.

ESCANABA, Mich., May 21.—[Special.]—Arrived—Steamer Merrimac. Sailed—Steamers Columbia, Anna Smith, Oscar Townsend, M. M. Drake, W. L. Wetmore, Jim Sheridh, Manasette, Massachusetts; schooners Comrade, Ed Kelly, Sweetheart, Brunette, H. A. Kent, Metaconet. Wind northeast, fresh.

LUDINGTON, Mich., May 21.—[Special.]—Arrived—Propellers F. & P. M. No. 1, City of Ludington; tug City of Holland; schooners Mary E. Cook, Silver Cloud, Two Brothers, Souvenir. Cleared—Propellers F. & P. M. No. 1, City of Ludington; tug City of Holland; schooners Eliza Day, Mary E. Cook, J. H. Holmes.

GRAND HAVEN, Mich., May 21.—[Special.]—Arrived—Steamers City of Milwaukee; propellers Michigan, Daisy Day; schooners Hattie Earl, D. A. Wells. Transfer, City of Grand Haven; tug Arctic. Cleared—Steamer City of Milwaukee; propellers Daisy Day, Michigan; schooners Hattie Earl, C. O. D., Presto.

MANISTEE, Mich., May 21.—[Special.]—Arrived—Steamers City of Ludington, F. & P. M. No. 1; propellers R. G. Brittain, T. W. Shook, Swallow; schooners Maria, Hunter, Morrison, Thompson, Ella Hillenwood, Belle Lewis, Nellie Church. All of the propellers and schooners cleared tonight. Weather warm; wind southwest, light.

MUSKEGON, Mich., May 21.—[Special.]—Arrivals—Schooners Ocean Spray, Cape Horn, L. M. Davis, Berrien, Thos. Home, Jason Parker, Robt. Howlett, R. B. King, C. J. Raeder, and propellers G. H. Starke, Ida M. Torrent, C. Hickox. Tempest, from Chicago; propeller Milwaukee; schooners Evaline, Attila George, from Milwaukee; propeller R. G. Ingersoll, from Waukegan; schooner Waleska, from Sheboygan; schooner Speed, from Manitowoc; schooner Jessie L. Boyce, from Michigan City. Departed—Schooner Speed, for Manitowoc; propeller R. G. Ingersoll, for Waukegan; schooner Waleska, for Sheboygan; schooner Jesse L. Boyce, for Michigan City; propeller C. Hickox and schooner Evaline, for Milwaukee; propellers Starke, I. M. Torrent, Tempest, and schooners J. P. Tracey, Rouse Simmons, Cape Horn, L

THE CITY.

PERSONAL.

F. W. Muser, Consul-General for Belgium, is at the Palmer.

Judge L. E. Worcester, of Whitehall, Ill., and Mayor P. V. Carey, of Des Moines, Ia., are at the Sherman.

Gen. George D. Hill, U. S. A.; Count Zacharoff, of Russia; and Charles Francis Adams Jr., of Boston, are at the Pacific.

J. Norquay, Premier of Manitoba, is at the Leland. He has just come from Ottawa, where he has been in consultation with the officials of the Dominion Government in regard to the condition of affairs in Manitoba and the grievances of that province against the General Government. Mr. Norquay declined to throw any light upon the result of his mission, saying that all would be made public as soon as he reached Winnipeg, when he would lay the subject before the Manitoba Parliament.

IN GENERAL.

The County Commissioners all attended funerals yesterday, and, as a consequence, peace and quiet reigned supreme in the board and committee-rooms.

A special meeting of the City Council has been called for tomorrow evening for the purpose of considering committee reports and disposing of general business.

At a meeting of lot-owners of Graceland Cemetery yesterday Mr. Henry W. King was elected a Trustee of the Improvement Fund, in place of the late Judge Williams.

Gottlieb Holtz, of No. 353 Twenty-second street, bought a pail of beer at a neighboring saloon yesterday morning, took it home and drank it, and died about five minutes later. An inquest will be held today. Holtz was 50 years old and married.

The temperature yesterday, as observed by Manasse, optician, 88 Madison street (TRIBUNE Building), was at 8 a. m., 69° above zero: 9 a. m., 73°; 10 a. m., 71°; 11 a. m., 74°; 12 m., 74°; 1 p. m., 76°; 3 p. m., 75°; 6 p. m., 76°. Barometer—8 a. m., 29.54; 6 p. m., 29.51.

Judge McAllister has ordered a writ of habeas corpus to issue in the case of Maude Lyons and Jerry Cronin, who were sentenced by Judge Williamson to three and five years respectively in the penitentiary for swindling by means of a confidence game. The evidence will be heard today.

Today being Ascension Thursday services will be held in the Roman Catholic and Episcopal churches in the same order as Sundays. The services will be particularly solemn at the Cathedral of the Holy Name, Holy Family, St. John's and St. James Catholic Churches, and the Cathedral of SS. Peter and Paul, and St. James Episcopal Church.

Mr. John Hoffman, of Mendota, will give a complimentary dinner to a number of friends at the Tremont House this afternoon, the occasion being the first meeting of his Chicago friends since the substantial celebration of his golden wedding, which occurred in Mendota, Feb. 20, 1883. He was married to Miss Mary Ann Mann, his present wife, in Mansfield, Pa., Feb. 20, 1833.

At yesterday's meeting of the Directors of the relief work under the auspices of the Society for Ethical Culture, the following officers were elected: President, William Salter; Vice-President, F. B. Tobey; Secretary, H. N. Mann; Treasurer, W. R. Manierre. The Executive Committee will consist of the officers, Dr. Sarah Hackett Stevenson, and H. de Roode.

At a meeting of the Master Plumbers' Association, held last night, a communication was received from the Financial Secretary of the organization announcing that their National Convention would meet in Baltimore June 25. A circular from the same person, calling for the payment of dues to the National association, was read and the matter laid over until the next meeting.

An indictment for manslaughter was returned yesterday against Lorens Thaum, who was recently brought back from St. Louis for the killing of his wife, known as Mrs. Shea. He was indicted four years ago for the murder under the name of Lawrence Thaum, but the authorities have since discovered that that was a misnomer, and he could not be convicted for a capital offense.

Justice Foote held Lewis Haas to the Criminal Court in $1,000 bail on a charge of swindling his landlord, F. Kuessner, of No. 94 Twenty-second street, out of about $100. Haas is the smooth-tongued man who, in his mind, is heir to an estate in Germany, and who has been arrested for swindling not only the principal hotel in the city but a host of businessmen on bogus checks and worthless promises. He has managed to squirm out of several cases, but the police hope to send him to Joliet this time.

A meagerly attended meeting of the Second Ward Democratic Club was held at No. 1357 State street last evening. The only business transacted was a suspension of the rules for the immediate admission of twenty-four new members. The Chairman, Mr. Driscoll, said that he hoped to see a better attendance at the next meeting, as some action would be taken towards selecting judges for the June primaries. He said that he wished the club to use particular care and consciousness in its selection of judges, for he was opposed to having any tricksters or bummers appointed to such positions.

The officers of Progressive Union, No. 15, claim that there is no strike at L. Cohn & Co.'s cigar factory, from which all hands were discharged Saturday. There were 100 men, members of the International Union, working in the place, they allege, who sought to create discord between the firm and the Progressives. This finally resulted in a lockout of all the hands, but Monday the Progressives were taken back to work, as the firm had no trouble with them. The Internationals thereupon declared a strike, and asked the Progressives to join them, which they refused to do, as they suspected their opponents were scheming to make it a strict International Union shop, contrary to agreement.

THE STRAWBERRY CROP.

The weather is having a telling effect upon the strawberry-beds of the country. The largest consignments received upon any single day of the season came yesterday, when over 8,000 cases were received. Nearly 7,000 cases came from Tennessee, the remainder from the Centralia district of Illinois. The Tennessee market is nearly exhausted, and for ten days or two weeks epicures will feast upon the product of the Southern part of Illinois. After that the Michigan berries will appear. The prices yesterday were from $1.50 to $2.50 per case of twenty-four quarts for the Tennessee berries and $2 and $2.75 for the others, which are larger and finer.

HE MAY BE A BISHOP.

The Episcopalians of the Diocese of Nebraska will soon be called upon to elect a Bishop to take the place of the lamented Clarkson, who died not long ago, and it is understood that prominent among those who are apt to be selected is the Rev. Dr. Locke, who has been so long rector of Grace Church in this city. It is said that it was the desire of the last Bishop that he should be succeeded by Dr. Locke. There are those, however, who doubt whether the latter would accept even were he chosen. He has long been at Grace, is beloved by all his parishioners, is admirably situated, and in many respects would not better his condition by leaving this city. But on the other hand, a Bishopric is something which must not be sought after, but which cannot be refused when it comes.

A PRETTY GOOD DEFENSE.

D. Weisenberger, one of the men in whose possession the police found about $3,000 worth of miscellaneous jewelry, was brought before Justice Foote to answer to seven cases of burglary and receiving stolen property. Different citizens who had been robbed identified as their property various articles found in the trunk. Weisenberger, however, had a good defense. He said he traveled from city to city buying old gold and silver from jewelers and pawnbrokers to melt and sell to the Government mints. He showed receipts for large amounts from different mints, and proved by pawnbrokers from whom he had purchased the articles identified that he had come by them in a legitimate way. He claimed to know nothing of Mandel, the man arrested with him. The cases will be finally disposed of Friday, and in the meantime the police say they expect to get additional evidence.

DOING THE GOOD THING BY ANTHONY.

One of the jurors, a corpulent German, in Justice Williamson's court has known Assistant-State's-Attorney Anthony since he was a boy. The latter selected him as one of the men to try a prisoner for larceny. After the twelve retired for consultation they voted the defendant guilty, and then proceeded to fix the punishment.

"How many years do you want to give him?" asked the foreman of the stout German.

"Give him life-time," was the astonishing reply.

"But you can't do that," reasoned the foreman.

"Dot makes no deefference," asseverated the man. "I was acquainted mit Sharley Anthony ven he was a leetle bit of a shaver, and I vant to do de right ting mit him."

By perseverance and an admixture of prefanity the jurors finally convinced the obstinate twelfth that he was wrong, and he reluctantly consented to give the man a two years' sentence.

IN THE CRIMINAL COURT.

By agreement with State's-Attorney Mills the case of Isaac Jacobson, indicted for the murder of George Bedell, has been continued until June 9. There is a great pressure of criminal business at present, and a long trial would cause further delay. The postponement of the matter will give the State's Attorney an opportunity to clear his docket of small cases, so that he can be ready in time. Judge Williamson will preside.

Edward R. Slocum, charged with larceny, was adjudged guilty and insane by a jury before Judge Williamson. He stole a satchel belonging to Charles Childs, of Kansas City, at the Union Depot. He took it to his room, where he scattered the contents over the floor and kept constantly admiring them. He was recently discharged from the Jefferson Insane Asylum.

John Phillips was sentenced to nine years in the penitentiary for burglarizing the store of Albert Alfter, 515 Larrabee street, Feb. 20 last. It was alleged that he stole $900 worth of silk goods.

STRIKING CARPENTERS.

THEIR EFFORTS TO REACH AND CONTROL THE NON-UNION MEN.

The striking carpenters climbed three long flights of stairs last night to hold a mass-meeting in Greenebaum's Hall. Only about 300 men were present, the gathering being much smaller than the one called out by the same kind of a meeting held a week ago. Thomas Blair presided. He said the object of the meeting was to reach the non-union men, show them how they were standing in their own light, and induce them to join the union.

P. J. McGuire made an argument against the "deathly competition" in vogue in the trade. The bosses had been allowed to introduce the system of piece-work. Piece-work was only botch-work, and was an outrage on the public. The boss carpenters were driving the best men out of the trade by reducing it to a cheap basis, and were injuring themselves by this course, besides injuring the trade. With a union extending throughout the United States and Canada the carpenters could fix their own scale of wages, and every member would have the satisfaction of knowing that if he lost a hand or his life the brotherhood would help his family. In San Francisco, Philadelphia, Boston, New York, and other cities where the union held sway the non-union men had no show, wages were high, and hours short. The trouble in Chicago seemed to be that too many carpenters preferred buying ten stinking cigars or ten beers to paying 50 cents dues every month.

George Rogers, President of the Trade and Labor Assembly, told the meeting that a non-union man was not worth a continental.

UNDERGROUND TELEGRAPHY.

A LINE OBJECTS TO AN INTERFERENCE WITH ITS MONOPOLY.

A bill was filed yesterday in the Circuit Court by the Chicago Sectional Electric Underground Company against the Baltimore & Ohio Telegraph Company, the Baltimore & Ohio Railroad Company, the Department of Public Works of the City of Chicago, and De Witt C. Cregier, Commissioner of Public Works, to prevent them from interfering with its wires. It represents that by an ordinance of July 31, 1882, permission was given to Henry Corwith, W. C. Grant, E. S. Dreyer, W. H. Bradley, and Edward Koch to construct and maintain an underground system of electric wires. The complainant company was organized soon after and succeeded to all the rights of the parties named in the above-mentioned ordinance, and has proceeded to construct lines of wire in many of the streets. It also designs to build other electric conductors in the South Division of the city or in portions where the same are most needed of a capacity sufficient to accommodate 3,000 telegraph and telphone wires. It is charged that the Baltimore & Ohio Telegraph Company, without any city authority by ordinance, is about to begin tearing up the pavements on the following streets for the purpose of laying conduit pipes underground and filling them with telegraph or telephone wires or other electric conductors: Washington street, from Market to Dearborn street; La Salle street, from Washington to Jackson; Jackson street, from La Salle street to Michigan avenue; Michigan avenue, from Jackson street to South Water street; Dearborn street, from Washington to South Water; Fifth avenue, from Adams street to Lake; and Franklin street, from Adams to Randolph street. Application has been made by the Baltimore & Ohio Railroad Company to tear up the streets and lay underground conduits for telegraph wires, but complainant charges the railroad neither has any power nor can it acquire the right to own, or operate, or construct any lines of telegraph for the purpose of engaging in the telegraph business, as the Illinois laws do not authorize the consolidation of the functions of these two classes of corporations into one. The railroad company bases its right on the city ordinance of Oct. 27, 1879, giving it the power to construct a line, and under it has a line in existence from the city limits down State street and Wabash avenue to its depot, and is about to extend it on Michigan avenue, Monroe, Washington, and Clark streets. This ordinance, however, was repealed by Sec. 62 of the ordinance of April 18, 1881, declaring that no further lines on poles should be constructed, and that all lines then existing should within a certain time be changed so as to run underground. By this ordinance the railroad company lost all its rights previously existing and all power to construct any other air-lines, and is restricted to the use of some underground system. In view of this, and to take advantage of this very ordinance, the complainant company was incorporated, and it claims to be ready and able on fair and reasonable terms to build all conduits that may be needed for the reception of all wires and other electric conductors. More than this, it asserts it has the sole and exclusive right—a monopoly of the power to construct underground telegraph systems, and that any person desiring such facilities must apply to it. The complainant frankly states that if other and unauthorized parties are permitted to lay such conduits it will be seriously injured and prevented from receiving the revenues necessary for its successful operation. The Baltimore & Ohio Telegraph Company has already begun laying underground wires at the intersection of Jackson street and Wabash avenue and at the crossing of Madison and La Salle streets, and proposes to run a line along the latter street. To prevent the invasion of its monopoly the complainant asks for an injunction to prevent the above-named telegraph and railroad companies from laying underground wires, and also to restrain the Board of Public Works from granting them any such permission. A temporary injunction was granted by Judge Moran under a bond for $5,000.

AN IMPUDENT YOUNG MAN.

GEORGE W. WILLIAMS AND HIS NATIONAL CONVENTION BUREAU.

Circulars have been sent out from Chicago in all directions by George W. Williams, "Secretary of the National Convention Bureau," announcing that the bureau is prepared to provide rooms for all those attending either of the National Conventions on application when accompanied by 50 cents. The circular also states that the bureau has been indorsed by the local committees of both the Republican and Democratic Conventions. Besides stating that the manager had already secured rooms enough to accommodate 5,000 people it gives as references the Union National Bank, S. B. Raymond, Chairman of local Republican Committee, and H. C. Goudy, Chairman of local Democratic Committee.

The Postmaster at Bucyrus, O., who received one of the circulars, sent it to Mr. Raymond, inquiring if the bureau was what the circular represented. Mr. Raymond was surprised at seeing his name used, as he had no knowledge of the existence of the bureau or of Williams. He immediately wrote to Mr. Williams as Secretary, demanding the reason why such a liberty had been taken, as permission to use his name had not been even requested. Mr. Williams replied in a cheeky letter, saying he was not surprised at Mr. Raymond's indignation, but that he could assure him of his responsibility. For particulars he referred Mr. Raymond to J. J. P. Odell, Cashier of the Union National Bank.

A reporter of THE TRIBUNE called on Mr. Odell and inquired about the matter.

"George W. Williams is a young man who is employed by his brother, M. B. Williams, in the commission business," said Mr. Odell. "I think that young Williams will fulfill all his promises, although he had no authority to use the name of our bank."

George W. Williams, the Secretary of the bureau, was found at his brother's place of business, No. 182 Washington street.

"I am Secretary, proprietor, and everything else connected with this bureau," said he. "The reason I used the Union Bank, Mr. S. B. Raymond, and W. C. Goudy as references was because the country people are very suspicious about Chicagoans generally, so I gave references. Messrs. Raymond and Goudy, I was satisfied, would not have allowed the use of their names had I asked them, so I used them anyway. If I am dishonest they can very soon find it out."

Mr. Williams further said that so far he had but few applicants, and that he had no such list of rooms as stated in the circular. When ever he received an application he went out and found a room.

Mr. Goudy said he knew nothing of the bureau or Mr. Williams.

The circular also states that arrangements have been made with Rand McNally & Co. for an edition of 20,000 maps of the city, which will be mailed on application for 10 cents each. A reporter called at Rand, McNally & Co.'s, and was informed that no such arrangements had been made with them.

So any man who may receive one of Williams' circulars can judge for himself how much attention he ought to pay to it.

KITCHEN-GARDENS.

THE WORK OF THE YEAR—ELECTION OF OFFICERS, ETC.

The annual meeting of the Chicago Kitchen-Garden Association was held at the Palmer yesterday morning, Mrs. JohnoWilkinson, of No. 482 La Salle avenue, occuping the chair. About twenty were present, many of the members being absent from the city.

The Treasurer's report showed that $262 had been collected and disbursed during the year.

The report of the Occupation Committee was read by Mrs. Coonley, the Corresponding Secretary. All of the schools were reported doing well, with a tendency, however, to accumulate more pupils than the teachers could accommodate.

The President stated that all the schools had been well attended and that the need of more teachers was everywhere apparent. It was the intention to exhibit some of their work at this meeting but several of the teachers had gone out of town.

Miss Kimball spoke in glowing terms of the progress being made by the pupils of the Bethany Mission, who had received their material as a present from the Rev. Dr. A. E. Kittredge. The Bethany Mission on Erie and Paulina streets was in a locality where there were a great many poor people, who, she said, stood much in need of instruction in the branch of housework taught by the society.

Mrs. Dawson said that the good to be derived from the kitchen-gardens was already to be observed in the school at the New England Church, where a number of girls who had been seeking employment in the stores and business houses down-town had come to the conclusion that it would be better for them to enter private families. She thought a mistake had been made by many in accepting pupils who were too poor to work. While the little ones felt a great interest in the class work as an amusement, she doubted whether the benefits were lasting. She favored admitting no girls under 12 years of age for the present until the capacity of the schools could be increased. She thought it best to have classes of twenty-four instead of twelve, as it took no more trouble to teach twenty-four than twelve.

From observation she had discovered that the methods of the schools were calculated to prepare girls for the positions of servants with very little additional training, while enabling them also to be of great use to their parents at home.

Mrs. Wilkinson said it was well that the girls were adapted to housework in other people's homes, but sugrested that the mission of the society should be to elevate the homes of the poor.

The following were then elected officers for the coming year:

President—Mrs. John Wilkinson.

Vice-Presidents—Mrs. Victor Lawson, Mrs. G. N. Wilcox, Mrs. Henry T. Cobb.

Recording Secretary—Mrs. Laurence A. Carton.

Corresponding Secretary—Miss Ella Coonley.

Treasurer—Miss Lilhe A. Otis.

Board of Managers—Miss Arnold, Miss T. B. Blackstone, Miss Anna B. Bentley, Mrs. John C. Dowling, Mrs. Edward R. Durkee, Miss S. F. Davidson, Miss Groesbeck, Miss Gamble, Miss Mary F. Green, Miss L. H. Hall, Mrs. Y. M. Hill, Mrs. Charles Henrotin, Mrs. Hammond, Mrs. A. E. Isham, Miss Dora Keep, Miss Lucia E. Kimball, Miss Owen, Miss Syerson, Miss Skinner, Mrs. Schaffer, Miss Saltonstall, Miss Schuckford, Mrs. A. M. Waterman, Mrs. John W. Woodworth, Mrs. Wilmot.

Advisory Committee—Mrs. E. W. Blatchford, Mrs. Henry D. Lloyd, Mrs. William Penn Nixon, Miss Swing.

The kitchen-garden schools were intended to teach young girls how to perform the duties of a second girl, the object being to elevate the homes of the poor; but those who find it necessary to "work out" will at the same time be assisted and benefited. Schools have been distributed throughout the city as follows: At Bethany Congregational Church, corner of Paulina and Erie; at the corner of Twelfth Street and Ashland Avenue; at the How Mission, How street, between Wilmot and Centre; at St. James' Church, Cass and Huron; Christ's Church, Twenty-sixth and Michigan avenue; and at the New England Church, where there are two schools.

The Board of Directors will hold their next meeting at the rooms of the Channing Club, at No. 135 Wabash avenue.

FRANCIS MURPHY.

LAST NIGHT'S FAREWELL-HALL MEETING.

A large audience gathered in Farwell Hall last night. After devotional exercises Mr. Murphy called upon the Rev. Mr. Stowe, who had signed the pledge at the beginning of the work, to say a few words. Mr. Stowe said that he had taken the pledge a little over two weeks ago, and with God's help he would keep it to the end. There were men present who had known him ever since he came to Chicago, and he called on them to follow him. He felt happier now than he had ever done since he came to the city.

Mr. Murphy thanked God for such converts as Mr. Stowe, and said he had heard much said about the ungodly press of this city, but it had been very kind to him. It had treated him more generously than the press of any city in America. He had visited the press-rooms as a stranger, and had never been treated in such a gentlemanly way. Chicago ought to be proud of its daily press.

At the close of the address a large number came forward to sign the pledge, and had the blue-ribbon pinned to their breasts by the women of the Women's Christian Temperance Union. Nearly 5,000 persons have signed and donned the ribbon since the commencement of the work.

Mr. Murphy will address the women of the West Side in the Third Presbyterian church at 3 o'clock this afternoon.

THEY HIT BACK.

EMPLOYERS AND STRIKING EMPLOYES INVOKING THE LAW.

The long-standing strike at Cribben, Sexton & Co.'s big iron foundry on Erie street was responsible for a case brought before Justice Prindiville for trial. The strikers, as may be recollected, have a "patrol committee" stationed at the foundry to guard against compromises. A member of this committee, Charles Vollmer, got too near Mr. Cribben the other night while on patrol duty and the proprietor shoved him off. This resulted in a short set-to, in which neither one of the men received any punishment to speak of. Vollmer had Cribben arrested, and Justice Prindiville fined him $3 and costs. Cribben took an appeal.

After the case was decided Cribben proceeded to Justice Scully's office and swore out warrants for the arrest of Vollmer, Peter Walsh, George Brown, John Conners, and James Redfern for combining to defraud Cribben, Sexton & Co. by depriving them of the lawful use and management of their foundry and for intimidating workmen who desired to go to work there. At the same time Ira K. J. Harris, an employé of the firm, swore out a warrant for the arrest of Maurice Swing for an assault on him with a deadly weapon—a steel lifter. The warrants were all served and each defendant gave bail in $500 for his appearance May 28.

THE GEIGER CASE.

WHY JUDGE WILLIAMSON SET ASIDE THE DEFAULT.

Some of the lawyers have found fault with Judge Williamson because he set aside the default on the bond in the Geiger case which Judge Hawes had entered. A communication sent to THE TRIBUNE sets forth that a Judge can only set aside a default in case of the death of the accused or upon affidavit showing that he was sick or prevented by some other cause from attending court. In the case of Geiger a scire facias had been issued against the bondsmen, but it had not been served up to the time the defendant appeared in court on his return from Canada. The setting aside of the forfeited recognizance was assented to by the State's-Attorney, who was present, the entire action being altogether in harmony with the decision of the United States Supreme Court in the Rider case. The forfeiture was not dismissed, as the writer seems to think, because the defendant was brought back into court but because his bondsmen had received no notice of his failure to appear previously when his case was called.

CHORUS TICKETS.

THE EARLY BIRD GETS THE BEST SEAT.

The chorus tickets for the musical festival were given out yesterday from the lower box-office of Central Music-Hall, the scene rivaling that of Monday, week when the sale of single seats was begun. There are 900 members of the chorus and each is entitled to what is termed an escort ticket for the five evening performances and two matinées. The tickets for each performance are numbered and are good only for the east and west galleries.

As early as 4 o'clock Tuesday afternoon messenger-boys took their places in line to await the opening of the box-office, which was not until 9 o'clock yesterday morning. These boys were relieved by others during the night, so that their places would not be lost. They went supplied with boxes and chairs, and they had the place to themselves until about 6 o'clock in the morning when they were reënforced by men and women, who expressed their surprise at finding other people a little smarter than themselves. The women were especially chagrined at having to take the end of the line. However, none of them gave up, as they knew that it was first come first choice so far as the location of the seats was concerned.

Planted in front of the window was a girl with a blue dress and an immense mouth—a choral mouth, a mouth that could not be thoroughly kissed in less than a dozen osculations; then a messenger-boy who looked lost between the skirts of the girl with the big mouth and of another with a black dress, a roll of music, and a melancholy expression; then a young man who may have been the lover of a chorus singer, and who had volunteered to get her escort ticket and then to use it; then an old man who had been pressed into the service by the females of the family, and who had the melancholy look of men who have been thus wronged; then more messenger-boys, who used light and trifling language to one another, and to the passers-by in general; then a girl who sat on a cracker-box in front of the grocery store; then another who sat on a kit of mackerel and did not know it till she got up, thereby delaying for a space the moment of misery; then a discontented woman, who wondered why some one did not give her his seat, and who upbraided the man next to her in the line who would puff at a cigar; then the cigar in question in the mouth of the man, who said that this was a free country, and that if the woman did not like it she could lump it—very vulgar phrase; then a chivalrous young fellow who would have liked to thrash the rude man, but being undersized did not dare to say anything; then an A. D. T. boy who growled that his relief had not come; then a pretty girl who had her face examined to make sure that the time pass pleasantly enough as she slowly worked her way up the line; and then other women who did not have any well-dressed men to keep them company, and who consequently looked sharply and "properly" at their luckier sister. And up and down the line marched the sergeant of police, with a smile for the women, a word of warning to the boys, and great indifference to the men.

As the boys got their tickets they gallantly turned over their improvised seats to the weaker sex. At 9 o'clock the line extended south on State street to Washington, and by noon there were more than fifty people waiting their turn. Those who did not call for tickets yesterday may get them today, but it is hardly necessary to say that they will be in the back rows.

The auditorium to be used by the May Festival in the Exposition Building was finished last evening. There are 8,000 seats to be sold for each concert, and an inspection of the building by those who desire to purchase seats would be to their advantage.

TAX FERRETS.

ASSESSOR DRAKE WILL NOT RECOGNIZE THEM, AND WARNS THE PUBLIC AGAINST THEM.

Frank Drake, the South-Town Assessor, was asked yesterday how he intended to receive Fant, the tax spy appointed by Van Pelt and Wasserman when that worthy called upon him for "pointers" or assistance in his work. Mr. Drake replied:

"My office is my own, while I am at the head of it, and I don't propose to have anybody else come in to help me in my duties unless I invite them. No, I do not recognize Fant's authority, for he hasn't any. I don't think he will call on me, though."

"Do you know him?"

"Certainly, he was one of Fitzgerald's tallykeepers in the late town election."

Continuing, Mr. Drake said: "The newspapers ought to instruct the people thoroughly in this matter of dealing with the so-called tax 'ferrets.' These men haven't a vestige of authority, but through the hocus-pocus manner in which they have been set to work by three County Commissioners people may be led to believe that they will have to answer these fellows' questions. But they haven't, though, and the papers ought to warn the people to treat them just as they would any other intruders should they dare attempt to pry into their private affairs. You may judge of what I think of the Commissioners' appointees by what I have said."

LIQUOR TO MINORS.

A WEST-SIDE SALOONKEEPER IN TROUBLE.

At a meeting of the West-Side saloonkeepers yesterday the case of Fred von Beren, the saloonkeeper upon whom Judge Williamson assessed fines amounting to $900 Tuesday on four charges of selling liquor to minors, came up for discussion. The matter was at length referred to a committee of three—William Rust, Jacob Gastel, and Thomas Greif—who were instructed to do as they thought proper after consulting with Von Beren's attorney, Julius Goldsier, who is also attorney for the Saloonkeepers' Association. The association has paid Von Beren's attorney's fees, but they say his fines will not be paid by the association. Of course there is nothing to prevent the amount being raised by private subscription amongst the members if the Appelate Court affirms the decision of Judge Williamson.

SUBURBAN.

ENGLEWOOD.

The school election in the new district, No. 10, for six Directors, called for Saturday next, is creating quite a feeling in regard to some of the proposed candidates. The nominating convention will be held this evening at Tillotson's Hall. There are rumors of a star-chamber nomination being forced on the convention or an early meeting of those interested in defeating the will of the people to nominate their ticket and then adjourn before the hour of holding the convention arrives. This would not be the first time that the same tactics have succeeded in defeating the will of the people in that town. In addition to the candidates mentioned in Saturday's TRIBUNE the following are spoken of: R. E. Hoyt, J. C. Dennison, H. L. Kent, S. M. Dunning, H. A. Parker, and D. C. Chase.

The prospects are that the nomination of any but good men will be hotly contested, and should the nominations be objectionable a second ticket will be put in nomination.

It is likely that the new board will have to issue bonds in order to provide proper school facilities for the rapidly-increasing population of Englewood.

The Town Board met yesterday afternoon, and it was expected that the question of granting Wilson a license for a saloon on Sixty-third street would be brought up, but for some reason the board saw fit to postpone the matter to the next meeting. Wilson and his attorney were present, and also the protests from citizens.

William McKenny, a carpenter, fell from the fourth floor of a new building on Englewood avenue and received fatal injuries. John Long, a Stock-Yards laborer, was run over by a switch-engine of the Chicago & Alton at Brighton and fatally injured, both legs and one arm being horribly crushed.

LAKE VIEW.

The Longfellow Literary Club gave an entertainment Tuesday evening at the music-hall. There was a large house and the program was well carried out.

Sergt. Schnahll, an old veteran on the police force, left yesterday morning on a two months' vacation.

The friends of Miss Anna Rummel, daughter of Edward Rummel, ex-Secretary of State, will give her a complimentary benefit at Brand's Hall this evening. The young woman has shown great talent as a vocalist, and the proceeds will enable her to further continue her musical studies. The Lake View Männerchor, Enterpe Society, and talent from the city will assist.

A BRIDGE FALLS—TWO CHILDREN DROWNED

PORTSMOUTH, O., May 21.—The suspension bridge across the Scioto River fell this morning while some cattle were crossing. Mrs. Fullwoiler, with four children, were on the bridge when it fell. Two of the children were drowned. The bridge cost $40,000.

AFFAIRS AT THE JAIL.

Attorneys Claim that a Ring Exists There to Control the Clientage of Prisoners.

An Intimation that Lawyers and Prisoners Are Unmercifully Assessed by the Alleged Gang.

Rumors have been current of late that a ring exists among some of the petty officials, in which Jailer Fols is not mentioned, at the County Jail. The stories told by reputable lawyers and the woeful tales related by prisoners claiming to have been victimized give the rumor a coloring of truth. It is said that certain lawyers, members of the ring, are receiving the bulk of the legal business from prisoners through the influence of certain employés of the Sheriff, and that consequently dissatisfaction and strife have been occasioned. The alleged abuse has become so general that lawyers who stand high in the profession have begun to complain about the favoritism shown by the officials and the injustice done to those who are not in this alleged ring. In one instance complaint was made by a firm of lawyers in a letter to the Sheriff. Though the facts set forth were, it is charged, corroborated, no investigation resulted. The attorneys were retained to defend two former bellboys at the Sherman House. One of them had money in bank which he desired to withdraw. It was necessary that he should be present in person, and his counsel secured permission from Sheriff Hänchett for his client to go to the bank in charge of a Jail Deputy. When he arrived at the prison with the order every one was reluctant to go.

THE ATTORNEY'S STORY.

"I saw," said the attorney, "that talk would do no good. When I was about to leave a Deputy offered to obey the Sheriff's command for a $5 bill. I paid it, although I knew it was an outrage. My client placed $55 with a friend for safekeeping. The ring at the jail became cognizant of it in some way, and set to work to get it. Two of the Deputies approached the man and asked him if he was aware that the money he held was a portion of stolen funds. He replied that he had no knowledge of the fact, if true. He was importuned to give it up, but all intimidations were of no avail, and they threatened the poor fellow with arrest. He was ignorant of the law, and finally consented to pay the money to me. They saw that their scheme was a failure, and came to me with the story that my client had sent them. I should apply for the $55 and keep it in part payment of my fee. As soon as the money was in my hands the blackmailers attacked me. One of them assessed me for $5, and the other came up later and said he thought that he too was entitled to a similar sum, which he got. Like many of others, I submitted to the tax, because if I hadn't they would have influenced the prisoners to give their cases to some one else. They can easily do that. You see, a prisoner is helpless and in the power of these sharks."

PAYING ASSESSMENTS.

Another lawyer said: "I have issued a proclamation to these people in jail that in the future they can't mulct me any more. Twice I have paid my assessment, but I can't afford it now. My clientage has fallen off. I am informed by a person whose veracity is unquestioned that one shyster and ringster has sixty clients in the institution. He used to do a great deal more business, but lately he has been deprived of his runner, who is his able lieutenant, before the grand jury indicted him, and since then the Sheriff has given orders to refuse him admission to the prison. As an illustration of the high-handed way they run things there, let me tell you of a case in my own experience. A prisoner sent for me, and I immediately responded. I requested a deputy to take my card up to his cell, and he returned, alleging number so and so had an attorney, and did not want me. Next day I received another notice from the same man, and this time I succeeded in speaking to him. I learned that he had been asked to become the sixty-first client of the chief of ringsters, and had never authorized any deputy to say that he already engaged other legal services.

"Besides lying, these deputies and clerks carry on a profitable trade in whisky. I have been told by a prisoner named Needles, who is now out on bail, that he paid $1 for a drink. Another told me Mr. Eg got a bottle one day and it cost him $20—$18 for drinks and $7 he was robbed of in his cell, he claimed."

COMPLAINING PRISONERS.

A prisoner who was recently discharged by the grand jury tells the following story: He came to the jail with $135. He was induced to hire a lawyer from the ring; paid him $50 as a retainer, and subsequently $50 more for a habeas corpus. The $35 was distributed among the deputies, he said. One of them, who is on duty at night, and who formerly had charge of the yard gang, charged him $6 to get his trunk from Jackson street, in the neighborhood of Clark street.

The autocratic way in which matters are managed is illustrated in a case where a young man was charged with burglary. His father was very solicitous for his welfare, and sought the advice of a jail employé who exercises considerable sway and authority. The father is a business-man and well to do. He consented, it is said, to pay $100 to the individual on condition that he would use his influence to secure the release of his son. The case is still pending, and will be watched with interest.

A VALUABLE BOARDER.

Carelessness in posting the books is another noteworthy point. Lawrence Laughlin was discharged Feb. 2. His name, it is said, was not checked off until April 17. Thus the taxpayers had to pay 80 cents to the Sheriff for each day between those dates. The jail clerk explains the "error" by saying that Laughlin was discharged in court without being brought back through the jail, whereas the rule is that every prisoner acquitted in court must be receipted for in jail before he is set at liberty.

The Sheriff is disposed to "kick" about the jail management, as they are not desirous of getting into a controversy with the officials. Since, however, the evil has been growing, they have determined to speak, and it is to be hoped that the Sheriff will investigate.

VOTERS AND CITIZENS.

The Difference Between Them, and the Rights of the Former.

Some time ago THE TRIBUNE, in answer to a communication, stated briefly the qualifications of a voter. A St. Louis paper decided differently. Another correspondent writes: "I contend that a man can vote at his old voting-place until he shall have acquired residence in the new. Am I right?"

Mr. James P. Root, when called upon by a reporter, gave the following explanation of citizenship and the elective franchise:

A man does not acquire a right to vote by virtue of the Constitution of the United States; the right to exercise the elective franchise is purely conventional. It depends alone upon the laws of the State in which he may live at the time he proposes to vote. The Constitution provides that each State shall elect the Electors for President in such manner as the State may provide; and it may be done either by a vote of the people of the State or by the Legislature thereof, just as the laws or Constitution of the particular State provide.

A man may, by the laws of the State of Illinois, be a voter who is authorized to cast his vote for Presidential Electors in Illinois, although he might not be a naturalized citizen nor competent to vote in any other State.

The right to vote depends upon the laws and Constitution of the State in which the voter proposes to assert the same. He has no right to vote except by the laws of the State in which he proposes to vote. A man may vote for President in Illinois who is not a naturalized citizen, if the laws and Constitution of Illinois permit, and no Federal authority can question it. To illustrate: The Constitution of the State of Illinois of 1848 recognized certain persons as legal voters who had never been naturalized. No one has any constitutional right to vote under the Constitution of the United States, but he must look to the Constitution and laws of the State in which he proposes to vote. If the laws of the State of Illinois permitted a Chinaman to vote, he could vote, and no one could forbid him, even although Congress forbade Chinamen to vote or even to land.

The Constitution of the State of Illinois provides:

That in all elections every white male citizen above the age of 21 years having resided in the State one year next preceding any election, shall be entitled to vote at such election, and every white male inhabitant of the age aforesaid who may be a resident of the State at the time of the adoption of this Constitution shall have the right of voting as aforesaid; but no such citizen or inhabitant shall be entitled to vote except in the district or county in which he shall actually reside at the time of such election.

Pursuant to that provision of the Constitution, which has been decided by the Supreme Court of the United States to be absolute, the law of the State of Illinois has declared as follows:

Every person having resided in this State one year, in the county ninety days, and in the election districts thirty days next preceding any election therein, who was an elector in this State the 1st day of April, in the year of our Lord 1848, or obtained a certificate of naturalization before any court of record in this State prior to the first day of January, in the year of our Lord 1870, or who shall be a male citizen of the United States, above the age of 21 years, shall be entitled to vote at such election. (See Const., Art. 7, Sec. 1.) . . . A permanent abode is necessary to constitute a residence within the meaning of the preceding section.

"It will be seen by the foregoing, which is framed in exact accordance with the decisions of all the courts, that the right to vote depends upon the status as determined by the Constitution and the laws of the State in which the proposed voter offers his vote.

"The public generally always make a mistake in supposing that a voter is necessarily a citizen, or vice versa. A man may be a citizen and not a voter; he may be a voter and not a citizen. Martin Koszta was not a legal voter, but yet he was a citizen of the United States, because he had been naturalized; and the United States Government insisted on his protection when he was incarcerated by a foreign Power.

"When the case of Martin Koszta occurred the then Secretary of State, Mr. Webster, insisted that he, having become a naturalized citizen of the United States, was entitled to the protection of the American Government, although at that time his vote might have been challenged in any State in the Union.

"On the question of the right to vote the person offering his vote does not lose his residence because he has been absent from his late home until he has acquired by some political act a political right in his new home; and in the case which was decided by the Supreme Court of the State of Illinois where a man moved from Rock Island County to Kansas with the view of acquiring a new home, purchased a farm, lived upon it for a number of months and operated it, the Supreme Court said that he was yet a voter in the State of Illinois after his return, because it did not appear that he had ever decided to locate permanently in Kansas.

"A voter does not lose his residence as an elector in the locality which he has left until his intention is fully executed in acquiring a residence in a new locality."

THE MECHANICAL ENGINEERS.

Papers Read Before the National Society at Pittsburg—Excursions.

PITTSBURG, Pa., May 21.—At the meeting of the National Society of Mechanical Engineers this morning the following papers were read and discussed: "Helical Spring," by John W. Cloud, of Altoona, Pa.; "Estimates for Steam Users," Charles E. Emery, of New York; "Rules for Conducting Boiler Tests," William Kent, of New York; "New York to Chicago in Seventeen Hours," W. Barnett Levan, of Philadelphia.

This afternoon the delegates visited places of interest in the city, and tomorrow will be devoted to an excursion up the Allegheny River. Friday there will be a trip up the Monongahela by boat.

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...work to be performed:
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...or bricks; 4,500 feet of circular sew-
...inside drain, with two ring bricks;
...sewers, 4 feet inside diameter, with
...0 feet of circular sewers, 3 feet 6
..., with two ring bricks; 1,200 feet of
...feet inside drain, with two ring
...circular sewers, 2 feet 6 inches in-
...ring bricks; 2,400 feet of circular
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BUSINESS.

The New York Stock Market Ragged and Feverish—The Phenomenal Condition of Eastern Exchange.

Pork and Wheat Excited—They Advanced with Sharp Buying to Fill Shorts.

Other Markets Quiet but Firmer in Sympathy—Little Doing for Shipment.

MONETARY.

Clearings at the principal cities of the United States yesterday and a week ago were:

	May 21.	May 14.
New York	$ 90,763,581	$141,276,004
Boston	9,838,363	10,702,230
Chicago	7,242,000	7,351,000
Philadelphia	6,856,605	11,743,345
Baltimore	2,073,481	2,458,007
St. Louis	1,504,462	...
New Orleans	1,356,289	1,397,110
Totals	$120,355,455	$175,300,318

New York exchange was quoted as follows yesterday:

Chicago, offered at $1.25 discount.
Boston, par to 12½c premium.
Cincinnati, par.
New Orleans, $2.00 premium.

To judge by the actions and expressions of opinion of close observers of the situation yesterday, they, while not in a panicky or despairing state of mind, do not feel sure that the country is to have plain financial sailing from this time on. Local stock speculators were afraid to buy or sell very freely. There were some unpleasant rumors, and there was evidence that the liquidation in certain specialties had about run its course. There is a good deal of buying here and elsewhere of stocks for investment in both small and large lots. It will of course be a strength to the market that the countrymen are buying, for many of their holdings will be taken out of the street permanently. One house in New York reports that there are no sellers except broken speculators, but this statement is probably an exaggeration. There was one bank suspension yesterday—that of the Penn Bank, of Pittsburg—but it is a small affair, having a capital of only $250,000, though it is quite an old institution. It was in oil, as so many of the banks of that city are, and there was something of a run on the other banks. Pittsburg has a surplus of banks, there being over fifty in the town. The report of this failure was accompanied by rumors of bank troubles in Philadelphia, which were subsequently denied. Another collapse was that of J. L. Brownell & Co., an unimportant concern of stock-brokers in New York. The disasters of the day were therefore not very serious, but were, along with the rumors that did not materialize, enough to make people nervous.

In this city the situation continues fairly satisfactory. There is a difference in the policy of different banks, but all occupy a conservative position. It is still true that there is enough money for the needs of legitimate business, though none is loaned at the ridiculously low rates of two or three weeks ago. Some of the banks, having an uncommonly good supply of ready funds, are doing business almost as if nothing unusual had happened. Others have thought it necessary to call loans pretty sharply and to refuse accommodations in cases where some hardship resulted in consequence. Time money may be quoted at 6@7 per cent, a good deal having been put out at the latter rate. The ordinary figure for call loans is 6. Some have been made at lower figures, perhaps more at higher, and there are not a few people who would be willing to pay almost any price, but cannot get the funds at any rate. Among the latter class are persons who in easy times would have little difficulty in getting what they wanted. A number of private lenders and small bankers are reaping a good income on their capital in consequence of the tightness. As for deposits, one or two of the banks reported that they have actually increased this week, but generally speaking they have no doubt declined a little.

Eastern exchange was still unsalable yesterday, but the fact was due more to the enormous supply than to the distrust of the banks of the East. It has been noticed as a peculiar fact that New York exchange has for several days been quoted in other Western cities at par or a premium, and at New Orleans at $2.00 premium, and the correctness of the quotations has been questioned, they have been declared to be correct in response to telegraphic inquiries from THE TRIBUNE office. The special influence on the price in Chicago is the great accumulation of bills in this city. In the first place, neither bank, merchant, nor anybody else cares to have a larger balance in New York than is absolutely necessary on account of the disturbed condition of affairs in that city, and then money can be more profitably used here than there. In addition, the country banks have sent large amounts of bills to this city. But the phenomenon is the result to a considerable extent of a change that is going on in the banking business of the West. A large number of the country institutions are moving their accounts permanently from New York to this city. Naturally New York exchange is used for that purpose and that increases the supply. Western bankers are tired of having their funds loaned on call in New York for the purposes of speculation. It will thus be seen that, while the financial troubles in New York are the prime cause of the weakness of exchange, there are strong-er immediate influences which place the Chicago exchange market in conspicuous contrast with those of other cities. In a normal condition of financial affairs exchange would be at a premium, as the shipments of goods are small. Some inconvenience has been caused here by the refusal of New York to send currency when ordered.

There was a good supply of sterling exchange yesterday. Bankers' cash bills were quoted at 484@484½; commercial, sixty days, at 479½@480¼. The fact that futures were no higher than spot bills was taken as an evidence that a liberal supply is expected next month and that the decline in foreign bills is permanent. Few are, however, yet so bold as to predict that there will be a large import of gold in the near future.

The New York stock market was not greatly affected by the failures yesterday, nor conspicuously by any rumors, but it was feverish and at times very heavy. Purchasers were in constant fear of long stock, which came on the street pretty freely. New Jersey Central had a bad break, and some of the best stocks on the list were slumpy. Union Pacific continues to be the object of much distrust, and it is predicted by some of the best judges that it will not only pass its next dividend but will cease paying dividends altogether. Long stock is thrown on the market in large amounts, much of which comes from Boston. "Trouble" is reported in that city, but of exactly what nature is not stated. It probably means that people there have lost a good deal of money on one of their favorits. It was again given out that the Erie Road could not pay its June interest, but both the stock and the bonds refused to go down any farther. Pullman went to par, and there were offers of the stock at 97 seller sixty. The President and the Vice-President of the Louisville & Nashville are reported as saying that the interest on the bonds due the 1st of next month and amounting to $750,000 will be paid. The books of the Pacific Mail Steamship Company will close the 25d, and the election will be held the 28th. The young Vanderbilts were reported to be liquidating yesterday and Sage to be paying on his puts. The sales of stocks were 445,500 shares.

The transactions in investment securities in this city yesterday were not numerous, and in some cases there was a decline in the bidding prices. It is not probable, however, that such securities will be forced on the market in a way to depress actual quotations greatly. The sales at the Chicago Stock Exchange consisted of $5,000 West Division Railway coupon 5-20 4s at 104 and $1,000 at $104½.

The following were the bidding quotations at the Stock Exchange, except where a dagger (†) indicates that the price named was asked without a bid:

Chicago Nat. Bank	135	†Mer. Loan & T. Co	225
†Con. Nat. Bank	135	Metropolitan Nat. Bk.	111
†Hide & Leather Nt. Bk.	120	National Bk. of Amer. Ldr.	
Hibernian Bank & Co.	120	National Bk. of Ill.	103½
Ill. Trust & S. Bank	320	†Traders' Bank	147
†International Bank	110	†U.S. Nt'l. Bk.	125

NEW YORK.

NEW YORK, May 21.—[Special.]—The *Herald's* money article says: The bit of blue sky observable at yesterday's closing was quickly obscured by the clouds that gathered over this morning's opening. Beginning feverish and irregular, the market showed every sign of an impending storm. There was a pressure to sell stocks, a consequent decline in values, and no end to the damaging rumors directed at railroads, corporations, and private individuals. To make matters worse the failure of Messrs. J. L. Brownell & Co. (fortunately not a very prominent Stock Exchange firm) was announced. When the financial horizon looked at its blackest matters began to clear up. The threatening storm of the morning turned out to be nothing more serious than a summer shower. Gleams of light made their appearance here and there, and for the rest of the day there was nothing but sunshine. To abandon figures and describe the stock market in plain, prosaic terms, it is simply to be said that prices were all weak and lower before meridian and all strong and higher afterward. In a word, the early depression was so completely dissipated that final figures were not only the best of the day, but considerably above opening ones. Were it possible we would gladly believe the final strength of the market to be the precursor of a solid improvement. Unfortunately the natural outcome of such perturbation as the market has passed through is to produce such a mixed and uncertain condition of affairs, to make prices so feverishly weak at one time and so strong at another, and to so utterly upset all prognostications as to the future that no reliable idea of what is to come can be extracted from the changes in values which occur from hour to hour and from day to day. Beyond some sharp buying in of "shorts" by timid bears and some purchasing of long stocks for a turn by the bulls, the rise at the end of the day had little significance. Mr. Sage is reported to have shown more backbone today and to have taken hold in "puts" like a man. Mr. Gould strongly backed up Western Union in the afternoon, advancing the price from 83 to 85¾. President Rogers, of the Louisville & Nashville Road, states that the fixed charges, amounting to $750,000 due June 1, have been provided for and will be paid. No other interest charges, except an amount of $350,000, due July 1, which the earnings will meet, need to be provided for some months to come. Union Pacific was about the only sluggard at the close, its price falling from 43 to 40 on reports that Messrs. Ames and Adams, the committee appointed to look into the company's affairs, will report that they are in a worse condition than was expected. Following the lead of the prominent speculatives the whole list improved after midday, and was strong and higher at the end.

NEW YORK, May 21.—[Special.]—For sterling exchange posted rates are 485@487, with actual rates at 484@484½ cents lower. Bankers say that it is too uncertain to try the experiment of importing gold. The Boston *Herald* says after a careful canvass of that city it is evident that there is no danger of a commercial panic, as prices for goods are very low, and in some cases lower than the cost of production. There is very little room for shrinkage. The net earnings of the Northern Pacific Company to March 31 were $2,250,773. Gross earnings in April were $1,478,000, or sufficient to give net earnings enough to meet the fixed charges for the fiscal year.

A Philadelphia dispatch says the new Reading scrip is not looked upon favorably, and it has no security beyond an ordinary note of hand. It is supposed it will float on the market for whatever it will bring. It has already been sold at 7 per cent discount and probably less. The Reading Company has, it is reported, over $1,000,000 to pay June 1 for interest, in addition to wages and supplies. Philadelphia telegrams say the company has received all needed assistance. Reports to the coal trade today from Philadelphia say the market for best qualities is firm; inferior is shaded. Vessels are scarce and freights high. Stone is moving well, and large sizes not in much request. Steel rails are weak at $35.00@$36.00, with large orders to be had at $32.50. The Evansville & Henderson bridge over the Ohio, now under co struction by the Louisville & Nashville Company, is nearly completed. It is expected that when it is finished the road will gain fully three-quarters of a million of dollars a year in gross revenue. The impression has prevailed that Jay Gould has very little real estate. A real-estate broker says he has a large amount invested in realty and owns a number of houses up-town, all yielding good rentals. The stock of sugar in four ports of the United Kingdom is 284,494 tons against 241,703 last year. The supply there has increased 2,600 tons within a week, but the stronger markets have encouraged foreign buying here this week.

The following table shows the quotations on the New York Stock Exchange with amount of sales during the day:

Description.	Sales.	High.	Low.	May 21	Last May 20
Canada Pacific	1,150	41	40¾	41	40¾
Canada Southern	100	56¾	56¾	56¾	56¾
Central Pacific	3,405	40¾	40¼	40¾	40¾
Chi. & Alton	500	131½	131	131½	131½
C., R. I. & Q.	2,200	118½	117¾	118½	118½
Ches. & O.	475	7	7	7	6
Do 1st pfd.	500	15	14¾	15	15
Do 2d pfd.	100	8	8	8	8
Den. & Rio G.	4,345	11	10¾	10¾	11¼
Del. & Hudson	1,400	103¾	103¼	103¾	103¾
D., L. & W.	34,307	109¾	108¾	109¾	109¾
Erie	9,610	15	14¾	14¾	14¾
Do seconds	...	8	8	8	8
East Tenn. & Ga.	100	6¾	6¾	6¾	6¾
do pfd.	200	17¾	17¾	17¾	17¾
L. E. & W.	1,000	34	33¾	34	34
Illinois Central	310	123	122	122¾	123
Jersey Central	3,750	69¾	65	66	70
Kan. & Texas	3,100	15¾	15	15¼	15¾
L. E. & West	200	11¾	11¾	11¾	11¾
Lake Shore	27,875	83¾	82¾	83	85
Mich. Cent.	10,340	91¾	89¾	89¾	92¾
Manhattan 2d pfd.	200	94	94	94	96
Met. El. bonds	...	102¾	102	102¾	102¾
Mich. Cent.	300	87	87	87	87
Minn. & S. L.	200	75	75	75	75
Do pfd.	400	108¾	108¾	108¾	110
Mob. & Ohio	200	6¾	6¾	6¾	6¾
Mo. Pacific	21,570	67	65¾	66	68¾
Nash. & Chat.	100	31	31	31	31
N. Y. Central	5,000	111	109¾	111	112
N. Y., C. & St. L.	210	7¾	7¾	7¾	8
N. Y., C. & St. L. 1st pfd.	150	25	25	25	25
Northern Pacific	1,365	21¾	20¾	21¾	21¾
Do pfd.	12,090	47¾	46	46¾	47¾
Northwestern	14,450	103	102¾	102¾	103¾
Do pfd.	1,455	132	129¾	129¾	132
Ohio Central	300	2	2	2	2
Ohio & Miss.	100	20	19¾	20	20
Ont. & West	100	10	9¾	9¾	10
O. Ry. & N. Co.	300	20	19¾	19¾	19¾
Panama	6,100	145	138	138	145
Pacific Mail	5,855	50¾	49¾	50	51¾
P., C. & St. L.	200	97	97	97	97
Pittsburg	100	134	134	134	134
Rock Island	1,000	135	134¾	135	134¾
St. L. & S. F.	100	30	30	30	30
St. L. & S. F. 1st pfd.	200	75	75	75	75
St. L. & S. F. 2d pfd.	100	50	50	50	50
St. Paul	50,950	69¾	68¾	68¾	69
Do pfd.	1,000	109¾	108¾	108¾	109¾
St. Paul & O.	400	27¾	27¾	27¾	28¾
Do pfd.	900	80	80	80	80¾
St. P., M. & M.	1,100	37¾	36¾	37	37¾
Texas Pacific	3,150	13¾	13¼	13¾	13¾
Union Pacific	54,760	43¾	40	40¾	43¾
Wabash	400	7	7	7	7
Do pf	...	18¾	18¾	18¾	18¾
W. Shore bonds	...	87	87	87	87
Western Union	97,335	85¾	83¾	85¾	85¾

EXPRESS STOCKS.

Adams	131	Pacific	97
American	90	United States	69

GOVERNMENT AND RAILROAD BONDS.

3 per cent bonds	99¾	St. P. & S. C. 6rsts	116
United States 6s	102½	St. Paul land grants	97
United States new 4s	120¾	do Rio Grande	67
Pacific 6s of '95	120	Union P. firsts	113
Central Pacific 1sts	117¾	do land grant	109½
Erie seconds	97	do sink. fd.	109
Lehigh & Wilks (offrd)	103¾		

STATE SECURITIES.

Louisiana consols	94	Tenn. 6s new	37
Missouri 6s (asked)	107	Virginia 6s	40
St. Joe	110	Va. con. ex-mat. coup.	41
Tenn. 6s old	37¾	do deferred	5

The following is a complete record of bond transactions on the New York Stock Exchange yesterday:

10 A. M. TO 12 M.

$6000 U S 5s regd	102	$1000 N Y L E & W 2d cn.	65¾
10000 U S 4s regd	120½	1000 do	65¾
1200 U S 4½s coup	112	10000 do	65¾
2000 Chi & Alton 1st	117¾	2000 do	65¾
1000 C & O cur	87¾	5000 do	65¾
1000 do	86¾	6000 do	65¾
2000 do	86¾	5000 do	65¾
1000 do	86¾	10000 do	65¾
1000 C R I & P 1st	118	5000 do	65¾
1000 C & Dakota 1st	103	5000 do	65¾
1000 C B & Q con 7s	131½	5000 do	65¾
1000 C B & Q deb 5s	104¾	5000 do	65¾
5000 E Tenn inc	17¾	5000 do	65¾
1000 do	17¾	5000 do	65¾
4000 do	17¾	2000 Ore Imp Co 1st	85
2000 Ill Cent 1st	110	2000 Ore S L 6s	91
1000 Int & G N 1st	110	1000 do	91
1000 L S coup 2d	112¾	1000 do	91
1000 L N cons 4s	93	2000 R & P 1st	110
2000 C & O 2d	53	2000 S P M & Minn 1st	116
2000 C Pac gold bds	113	1000 St L & I M 1st	87
1000 Mo Pac 1st	113	1000 St L & S F 2d cl A	75
1000 D & R G 1st con	90	1000 St L & S F 2d cl B	75
5000 E Tenn inc	18	1000 Tex P 1st	85
1000 G H & S A 1st	103	1000 Tex P 1st R & D	85¾
3000 L & W Roan asmt	10¾	1000 do	85¾
5000 L & W R inc	15	1000 do	85¾
1000 M & St L 1st	103	1000 do	85¾
1000 Mut El 1st	102	1000 do	85¾
5000 do	102	2000 do	85¾
1000 M & S P 1st—C P & W	95¾	1000 do	85¾
1000 M & S P 1st—St M D	110	1000 do	85¾
3000 M & S P 2d	130	1000 do	85¾
1000 M & St L 1st con	103¾	1000 do	85¾
2000 M & St L 1st con	103¾	1000 do	85¾
1000 M & T con 6s	102	1000 do	85¾
1000 do	104¾	1000 do	85¾
6000 Mil & N 1st	92	2000 Nor & W gen	89
2000 N Pac 1st coup	103¾	1000 N Orleans P 1st	74¾
12000 do	103¾	1000 Ore S L 6s	77
2000 do	103¾	1000 do	77
12000 N W 2d	103¾	1000 do	77
3000 N W 2d con 7s	103	2000 Ohio So 1st	87
2000 do	103	5000 St L & I M 1st—C & P	103¾
1000 N Y C & St L 1st	103¾	1000 Tex Pac 1st	85¾
1000 N J Cent 1st R	114	500 Tex P 1st—R & D	85¾
1000 N Y L E & W 2d cn	65¾	1000 do	85¾

5000 do	65¾	5000 do	65¾
5000 do	65¾	5000 do	65¾
5000 do	65¾	5000 do	65¾
5000 do	65¾	5000 do	65¾
5000 do	65¾	1000 U P 1st	110
5000 do	65¾	1000 Wab—T P W 1st	93
10000 do	65¾	5000 do	93¾
5000 do	65¾	5000 do	93¾
5000 do	65¾	5000 do	93¾
10000 do	65¾	5000 do	93¾
1000 do	65¾	5000 do	93¾

12 M. TO 2 P. M.

10000 U S 4s regd 1907	120¾	1000 N Y W S & B 1st	49¾
1000 C Pac gold bonds	113¾	1000 do	49¾
1000 C & O 1st—Series B	93	1000 No Pac 1st coup	106
1000 Chi & Ind 1st gtd	104	1000 Ore S L 6s	77
6000 do	10	1000 do	77
5000 do	10	1000 do	77
1000 M & P cons	112¾	1000 O & M con	112
6000 do	112	1000 O & M con	112
6000 M & St L 1st—C P W	97	1000 R W & O Ex 5s	66
15000 Mutual U 6s	103	2000 St L & I M 1st—C P	103
1000 M K & T gen 6s	73	1000 St L & S F 1st—Class B	90
1000 M K & T con 7s	105	1000 St L & I M 5s	62
15000 N Y L E & W 2d cn	65	1000 St L & S F 2d cl A	75
2000 do	65¾	1000 Tex Pac 1st—R & D	87
3000 do	65¾	1000 U P 1st	115
10000 N Y C & St L 1st	103¾	5000 do	115¾
1000 N Y C & St L 1st	103¾		

2 P. M. TO 3 P. M.

2000 A & P inc	14¾	24000 N Y W S & B 1st	49¾
1000 do	14¾	1000 do	49¾
3000 do	14	10000 do	49¾
1000 C & O cur	86¾	10000 do	49¾
5000 do	86¾	10000 do	49¾
1000 C & O 2d	53	10000 do	49¾
1000 C R I & P 1st	118	10000 do	49¾
2000 C & Dakota 1st	103	10000 do	49¾
2000 C B & Q deb 5s	104¾	10000 do	49¾
5000 E Tenn inc	17¾	10000 do	49¾
1000 L S coup 2d	112¾	10000 do	49¾
1000 L N cons 4s	93	10000 do	49¾
4000 Int & G N 1st	110	2000 S P M & Minn 1st	116
1000 L S coup 2d	112¾	1000 St L & I M 5s	62
1000 L N cons 4s	93	1000 St L & S F 2d cl A	75
4000 Mut El 1st	102	1000 St L & S F 2d cl B	75
1000 M & St L 1st cons	103¾	1000 Tex P 1st—R & D	87
1000 Mut El 1st	102	1000 Tex P 1st	85¾
1000 M & S P 1st	110	1000 U P 1st	115
840.0 N Y L E & W 2d cn	65	1000 Wab—T P W 1st	93¾
1000 do	65¾	5000 do	93¾
1000 do	65¾	5000 do	93¾
1000 do	65¾	5000 do

ward, but the trade remained extremely dull, and the general feeling was anything but buoyant. Prices had a wider range than Sunday—Vis. from 49 to 50c.

A loss of 6-lb sheep were closed out at the inside figure, while 85.10 was paid for some choice mixed sheep. Not much was sold at 85.00 and under. Neither shippers nor the local trade wanted many, and although the receipts fell within 35.0 head a good many were over. The following sales were reported:

SHEEP SALES.

No.	Av. Price.	No.	Av. Price.
67	$4.00	96	$5.10
77	4.75	96	4.90
79	4.75	96	5.00
82	4.90	101	5.25
82	4.00	92	5.10
82	4.00	92	5.10
82	4.50	90	5.10
79	4.40	120	5.10
79	4.40	74	5.10

83 lambs, per head. 1.50

NEW YORK.

NEW YORK, May 21.—BEEVES—Receipts, 1,300 head, including 10 carloads for exportation; not enough for wrant needs; slaughterers' yards cleared before 9 o'clock in the morning at a further advance from Monday equal to 10c per cwt live weight; very poor to very good steers sold at 5.30@6.80 per cwt; live weight; prime do, 6.70@7.30; 6 car-loads corn-fed Texas steers sold at 6.80 per cwt.

SHEEP—Receipts, 1,800 head; spring lambs dull and lower; nothing doing; sheep dull, with little or nothing; poor to good clipped sheep sold at 4.00@4.10 per cwt; general business, 35 loads.

HOGS—Receipts, 5,000 head; nearly all city trade; shipments direct; for sale; live hogs, 6.50@6.75 per 100 lbs.

ST. LOUIS.

ST. LOUIS, Mo., May 21.—CATTLE—Receipts, 3,000 head; shipments, 700; active and strong; sales higher than the range; exports, 84.00@6.75; good to choice shipping, 6.25@6.60; common to medium, 5.40@6.00; grass-fed Texans, 4.25@5.75; grass-fed Texans, 84.00@4.75.

SHEEP—Receipts, 900 head; shipments, 200; firm; good demand; inferior to fair clipped, 84.00@5.75; medium to good, 84.00@4.75; choice to extra, 85.25@5.50; Texans range from 83.50 @3.85.

EAST LIBERTY.

EAST LIBERTY, Pa., May 21.—CATTLE—Active and firm; prime, 85.25@5.75; fair to good, 84.75@5.00; common, 84.00@4.50; receipts, 25 head; shipments, 225 head; Philadelphias, 85 cars; 35 loads; Yorkers, 40 loads; Hamiltons, 15 loads; Mansfields, 20 head.

HOGS—Slow; receipts, 1,150 head; shipments, 825 head; Philadelphias, 85 cars; 35 loads; Yorkers, 40 loads; Hamiltons, 15 loads; Mansfields, 20 head.

SHEEP—Small; receipts, 1,400 head; fair to good, 84.50; common, 83.50@4.00; receipts, 2,800 head; shipments, 3,000 head.

KANSAS CITY.

KANSAS CITY, Mo., May 21.—CATTLE—Receipts, 1,600 head; strong; native steers, 85 to 1,325 lbs, 85.10@5.60; Texas steers, 85 to 1,325 lbs, 83.75@4.75.

HOGS—Receipts, 4,600 head; weak; 10c lower; lots 270 to 330 lbs, 86.00@6.35; mainly 86.10@6.25.

SHEEP—Receipts, 400 head; quiet and unchanged.

CINCINNATI.

CINCINNATI, O., May 21.—HOGS—Steady; common and light, 84.50@5.00; packing and butchers', 85.25@5.50; receipts, 2,700 head; shipments, 1,300 head.

LUMBER.

There were moderate arrivals on the cargo market yesterday and the sharp inquiry for piece stuff and strips and boards soon cleared them out. While the docks do not show a great deal of activity, it is a noticeable fact that cargoes do not have to wait a day or two for a purchaser. While the absence of a score or more cargoes leads to the idea of a lack of business, the monthly returns of receipts will show a large total. Piece stuff is quoted at 86.00@6.50 for green and as high as 87.00 for dry. Strips and boards continue in request at 81.50@1.50 for No. 2, with medium and No. 1 at 82.00@2.50. There is little inquiry for shingles, which are quoted at 82.00@2.10 for standards and 82.25@2.50 for extras. The large stock of shingles on hand in the yards here has had a good many manufacturers cut down the number turned out, some shutting down two or three machines and others only one.

The yard trade is reported in a fairly satisfactory condition, although the question of two price-lists continues to create talk and some feeling. The following are the yard prices on the principal kinds of dry lumber:

First, second, and third clears, 13@3 inch	84.00@5.00
A, B and C, 13@3 inch	83.50@4.00
First, second, and third clear finishings	84.00@7.00
Select boards, A, B and C	83.00@3.50
A, B and C Boorine boards	83.00@3.50
A, B and C Boorine strips, rough	84.00@5.00
Siding, first and second clear, 1-in. A & B	83.00@3.50
Siding, A and B	82.50@2.75
Clear, A, B and C beaded ceiling	83.50@3.50
Shop, Standard A	2.00
Choice Stock	1.60

BY TELEGRAPH.

FOREIGN.

LIVERPOOL, May 21—3:30 p. m.—FLOUR—American, 10s 3d to 0s.

BREADSTUFFS—Wheat—Winter, 7s 6@8s; spring, 7s 3@8s 3d; California, 7s 10@8s 7d; club, 7s 8@8s 3d. Corn—New, 5s 10@5 old. 5s 4@5.

PROVISIONS—Pork, 0s. Lard, 42s.

LIVERPOOL, May 21—3:30 p. m.—TURPENTINE—Spirits at 32s 6d.

BREADSTUFFS—Corn—New mixed steady at 5s 9d.

LIVERPOOL, May 21—3 p. m.—COTTON—In good demand; prices unchanged; sales, 10,000 bales; speculation and export, 2,000. Receipts, 8,000.

BREADSTUFFS—Quiet. Corn—New Western mixed, 5s 9d.

LONDON, May 21.—SPIRITS TURPENTINE—34s 6d.

SPIRITS TURPENTINE—34s 6d.

The following were received by the Chicago Board of Trade:

LIVERPOOL, May 21—3 p. m.—Wheat—Quiet but steady. Corn firm. Cargoes off coast—Wheat steady. Corn unchanged. To arrive—Wheat—Not much doing. Corn firm. Wheat and corn for the United Kingdom and Continent—Not much doing. Pork, 52s. Lard, 42s. Bacon—L. C., 43s; S. C., 44s. Tallow, 35s 9d. Cheese dull at 50s. Beef dull at 82s. Corn unchanged to 1d higher to a shade lower. MARK LANE—Wheat—Not much doing. Corn firm.

LIVERPOOL, May 21—LIVERPOOL—Wheat quiet but steady. Corn firm. MARK LANE—Wheat quiet. Corn firm. Cargoes off coast—Wheat steady, with a Continental demand. Corn steady. Cargoes on passage—Wheat—Few bids in the market. Corn firm. Country markets for wheat—English mostly a shade cheaper; quiet.

NEW YORK.

NEW YORK, May 21—Special.—GRAIN—Speculation inviting in No. 2 red wheat reached more liberal proportions and developed pronounced buoyancy; actual gain for the day was 2@2½c a bu, leaving off steadily. Comparatively free purchases were reported for covering purposes and for prompt delivery. A number of cargoes were advanced for the day 1@2c a bu, causing business, which was on a limited scale; spring likewise quoted up about 2c a bu and wanted mostly for shipment. Sales of No. 2 red at 81.02@81.03½ in elevator, 81.04@1.05½ afloat of canal receipt, and 81.06@1.07½ afloat from store, closing at 81.05½ bid for elevator; do to arrive, cost, freight, and insurance, part 81.06; No. 1 Chicago spring afloat, 1c; do delivered, 1c; No. 2 spring, June delivery, 81.03½, closing at 81.03½ bid and up to 81c asked, No. 3 red futures; 81.02½ for May, 81.03½ for June 81.04½ for July, closing at 81.04½ bid, 81.05 asked. August 81.04@1.04½, closing at 81.04½ bid, 81.05 asked. September 81.05@1.05½, closing at 81.05½ bid, 81.06 asked. October 81.06@1.06½, closing at 81.06½ bid, 81.07 asked. December 81.10@1.10½, closing at 81.10½ bid, 81.11 asked. Corn advanced on prompt deliveries about 1c@1c per bu, on the interior and futures, and, in the instance of No. 2 corn, future, though not quite sustained for the day, closing only 1c lower with fully spot and small light, partly checked by the want of free grain room. Sales of No. 1 afloat of canal receipts at 53c; do in elevator at 52½@53c; No. 2 at 52c, closing at 52c bid; crop, in store, 52c. Futures: May closing, closing at 52c; June 52@52½c, closing at 52½c bid; July 52@52½c, closing at 52½c bid; August 52@52½c, closing at 52½c bid; September 52@52½c, closing at 52½c bid; October 52@52½c, closing at 52½c bid. Oats gained 1c for the day, on prompt deliveries, which were in increased favor, closing 1c higher; futures were in a moderately active movement. Sales of No. 2 white in elevator at 44c; No. 2 in store and elevator at 39@39½c, closing in elevator, at 39c bid, and 39½c asked; No. 1 white in elevator at 44c; No. 1 in store and elevator at 40@40½c, closing at 40c bid. Futures: May at 39@39½c, closing at 39½c; June at 39@39½c, closing at 39½c; July at 39½@40c, closing at 40c bid; August at 39½@40c, closing at 40c bid. Barley neglected and nominal in price.

Rye produced a steady business and was attracted only a moderate share of attention at irregular prices, though, in the instance of Western steam lard, closing strongly quotable higher with the decided buoyancy in grain. Pork in limited demand for early delivery at previous quotations; old mess, 87.00; new mess, 88.00; old clear backs, 88.25; family, 89.50; short clear, 88.00. Cut meats about steady on a moderate inquiry. Pickled bellies, in bulk, 7½@7½c, and sundry lots, 8c; shoulders, 5½c; hams, 11@11½c, as to brand. Bacon dull, irregular, and wholly nominal. Western steam lard lacked for prompt delivery with current grade quoted at the close at 84.11. Futures: May closing at 84.00 bid; June 84.02@84.03, closing at 84.02 bid; July 84.04@84.05, closing at 84.04 bid; August 84.06@84.07, closing at 84.06 bid; September, closing at 84.08 bid; October, closing at 84.10 bid; year, closing at 83.90 bid. Refined lard quiet and steady; Continent, 84.25; South America, 84.50; compound, 7½@7½c; prime city quoted at 6½c.

SUGARS—Raw again in private trade very dull at 5c@5½c for fair to good refining muscovado. Refined quiet and steady; crushed, 7½@7½c; powdered, 7½@7½c; granulated, 7½@7½c; confectioners' A, 7½@7½c; standard A, 6 7-16c; off A, 6@6½c; white extra C, 6@6½c; yellow extra C, 5½@6c; C, 5@5½c; yellows, 4½@5c.

FREIGHTS—Relapsed to comparative dullness, especially in the way of berth freights, which closed irregular for grain, on a very slack demand, due, in part, to the speculative buoyancy in wheat and corn, while seriously impeded export operations, and in the line of charters engaged and committals the movement has been of less magnitude, but at full figures. Of the engagements for Liverpool, about, on private terms, with very moderate quantities of flour, provisions, and miscellaneous freight—part through—for the usual prompt and very approximate rates.

NEW YORK, May 21.—COTTON—Steady; futures steady; May, 11.5-6c; June, 11.41c; July, 11.77c; August, 11.98c; September, 11.82c; October, 11.56c; November, 11.41c; December, 10.91c; January, 10.95c; February, 11.00c.

PETROLEUM—Dull and unchanged.

HOPS—Quiet, but firm; new, 18@27c.

COFFEE—Spot dull; options active, but lower; Rio No. 7, spot, 9½c. Sales, 5,000 bags Rio on May, 8.45c; 4,000 do June, 8.60@8.65c; 8,000 do July, 8.75@8.80c; 2,000 do August, 8.90@8.95c; 2,000 do September, 9.00@9.05c; 2,000 do October, 8.95@9.10c; 2,000 do December, 8.95@9.00c.

SUGAR—Unsettled, 7½@c; refined steady, 8½@9½c; crushed, 6@6½c.

TURPENTINE—Dull; 34c.

EGGS—Dull and lower at 17@18c.

BUTTER—Dull and drooping; Western, 9@12c; Elgin, 22c.

CHEESE—Dull at 7@13c.

Others unchanged.

CHICAGO, May 21.—FLOUR—Quiet and unchanged. Receipts, 12,000 brls; wheat, 10,000 bu; corn, 89,000 bu; oats, 65,000 bu; rye, 34,000 bu; barley, none. SHIPMENTS—Flour, 8,000 brls; wheat, 23,000 bu; corn, 36,000 bu; oats, 52,000 bu; rye, none; barley, none.

Galveston, Tex., May 21.—Cotton—Quiet and unchanged; middling, 10½c; net receipts, 1 bale; gross, 3 bales; stock, 3,753.

St. Louis, Mo., May 21.—Cotton—Quiet and unchanged; middling, 10½c; net receipts reported, receipts, 50 bales; shipments, 300; stock, 3,3 0.

New Orleans, La., May 21.—Cotton—Quiet and unchanged; middling, 10½c; net receipts, 1,000 bales; exports to France, 3,500; coastwise, 2,700; sales, 300; stock, 161,000.

Memphis, Tenn., May 21.—Cotton—Steady; middling, 10½c; receipts, 125 bales; shipments, 300; stock, 22,400; sales, 300.

Oil City, Pa., May 21.—Petroleum—National Transit certificates opened at 78½c; highest, 79½c; lowest, 78½c; closed, 79½c; sales, 1,250,000 brls; runs, 71,000; shipments, 47,000; charters, 5,171.

Bradford, Pa., May 21.—Petroleum—Still weak. Total runs for the week, 70,000 brls; total shipments, 53,000; charters, 5,171; clearances, 2,282,000.

Philadelphia, Pa., May 21.—Petroleum—Irregular; United certificates opened at 78½c; declined to 78½c; rallied to 79½c, broke to 78½c, recovered and advanced to 79½c, closed quiet but firm at 79½c, with good buying.

Peoria, Ill., May 21.—Whisky—Firm at 81.12.

Cincinnati, O., May 21.—Whisky—Steady at 81.11.

New Orleans, La., May 21.—Whisky—Steady and unchanged.

Wilmington, N. C., May 21.—Turpentine—Firm at 28c.

GRANT'S MISSOURI FARM.

St. Louis *Spectator*: One of the possessions of the Grant family which will now probably go to pay their debts is the old Dent farm near St. Louis. It is about ten miles from the city, perhaps fifteen, on the Caronde'et Branch of the Missouri Pacific Railroad. It was left to Mrs. Grant by her father, and is now held probably in her individual name. It was there where Mrs. Grant was raised, and it was from there that Gen. Grant used to haul wood to St. Louis. The place now looks well worn and somewhat dilapidated, though it has an immense barn, built some years ago when Gen. Grant purchased a number of fine horses and left them there. It was the intention at the time to turn the old Dent homestead into an extensive stock farm, but he soon got tired of the experiment and had a sale whereas he let go all his fine horses. It was there last spring and the once splendid farm was only a reminder of what it had been. The old family residence where Gen. and Mrs. Grant had lived for a number of years was almost ready to tumble down from age and neglect, and all that was left to remind one of Gen. Grant's abortive venture in stock-raising were the magnificent but empty barn and vagrant, broken-down mule that minced the grass lonely enough in a slovenly-looking pasture. Mrs. Grant has always retained a warm affection for her family homestead, and when she and the General were in St. Louis the last time they hired Mr. Jesse Grant's best pair of horses and drove out to spend the day there.

THE ARKANSAS WOOL CLIP.

LITTLE ROCK, Ark., May 21.—[Special.]—Reports from Eastern Arkansas say: Sheep-raising in this section has reached wonderful proportions in the last two years, and sheep raisers have been busy the last week shearing their flocks. Although all other stock suffered extremely by the severe winter, sheep appear to have wintered remarkably well. In a bunch of 400 common stock the average was 5½ pounds per head of unwashed wool, while a bunch of 300 head improved sheep averaged but one-half pound better. A bunch of 75 merinos clipped an average of 8½ pounds washed. It is stated that some fleeces of yearling lambs of this stock sheared nine pounds unwashed and would dress 56 pounds of mutton. Almost a total absence of seab, cotton wool, and ticks is noticeable, and no signs of hoof-rot in any of the flocks.

Rough calf-skins are in moderate demand at 6@8c as to quality; finished calf-skins are in light request but steady at 90c@81.10 as to weight; heavy-ox-hides, finished leather steady; No. 1 bark-tanned sloaus-skins, 35@37c; bark-tanned leather, 40@42c; oak-tanned, 42@45c; do kip, 45@50c; splits, 25@30c; light buff leather, 40@42

WANTED—MALE HELP.

BOOKKEEPERS AND CLERKS.

WANTED—GENERAL CLERK IN OFFICE doing a large professional business; must keep books, draw legal papers, attend to correspondence, make collections, etc., and must furnish references as to steadiness, accuracy, and reliability. S 14, Tribune office.

WANTED—A SINGLE MAN THOROUGHly capable of taking charge of an art store: one who understands the mirror business preferred. Address X 68, Tribune office.

WANTED—A YOUNG MAN IN A WHOLEsale dry-goods office; must be a good and rapid penman. Address, in own handwriting, V 75, Tribune office.

WANTED—AN ACTIVE YOUNG MAN not afraid of hard work; a fair, rapid penman and intelligent. Good city references required. Address V 76, Tribune office.

WANTED—REGISTERED DRUG CLERK; one who can speak German; salary $40 with board. V 15, Tribune office.

WANTED—YOUNG MAN AS RECEIVING clerk and to assist with office work; must have had experience. V 87, Tribune office.

WANTED—A BOOKKEEPER BY A LARGE wholesale house; must come well recommended. Address, stating salary, V 8, Tribune office.

WANTED BILL-CLERK FOR WHOLESALE saddlery hardware house. Must have good references. Steady employment. Address V 11, Tribune office.

WANTED—A YOUTH WHO IS BRIGHT and active and has had experience in selling goods. Address, with references, V 65, Tribune office.

WANTED—YOUNG MAN BY AN IMPORTing house; a smart, active young man of 18 to 20 to take position in office until qualified to be a salesman. Must be educated and able to furnish best of references. Salary low at first; in the future it will depend entirely upon himself. A good opportunity for the right person. Address V 15, Tribune office.

WANTED—A YOUNG MAN AS ENTRY clerk and to make himself generally useful in the office of a wholesale house. Address V 79, Tribune office.

WANTED—A COMPETENT BOOKKEEPER for a manufacturing establishment. Address, stating age and salary expected, V 67, Tribune office.

BOYS.

WANTED—AN OFFICE BOY IN A WHOLEsale house who writes a good hand; honest and intelligent and lives with parents. Address, stating age, X 19, Tribune office.

WANTED—AN ERRAND BOY; MUST furnish good references. THE J. M. W. JONES STATIONERY & PRINTING CO., 167 to 171 Dearborn.

WANTED—SEVERAL BRIGHT, NEAT, genteel boys, from 14 to 16 years, with some experience in selling dry goods. PARDRIDGES' main store, 113 and 115 State-st.

TRADES.

WANTED—TRAVELING WALL PAPER SALESMEN. One each for Illinois, Iowa, Dakota, Minnesota. Only those who thoroughly understand the business and have an established trade need apply. Apply by letter only, giving amount of sales. States where trade is located, salary expected, age, and if married or single. Positively no personal application entertained. Address JOHN J. McGRATH, 239 and 241 Wabash-av., Chicago.

WANTED—50 SEWER BRICKLAYERS TO work by the day or by the thousand; all material found. Apply to JAS. G. McDONALD, Winnipeg, Manitoba.

WANTED—A FIRST-CLASS ENGRAVER, with best of references; none other need apply. S. HYMAN & CO., 127 State-st.

WANTED—COPPER BATH-TUB LINERS and planers; steady work; good wages. Address N. O. Nelson Manufacturing Co., St. Louis, Mo.

WANTED — A GOOD FRENCH CANDYmaker; must understand how to make fruits. At 135 North Clark-st.

WANTED—A GOOD CARRIAGE BLACKsmith on heavy platform work at 214 Superior-st.

WANTED — MEN — FIRST-CLASS STRAW hat blockers and pressers. L. H. TURNER, 79 State-st.

WANTED—IMMEDIATELY—GOOD CARriage painters and stripers, at 79 Twenty-Second.

COACHMEN, TRAMSTERS, &c.

WANTED—A THOROUGHLY COMPETENT coachman. Address, with references, V 57, Tribune office.

MISCELLANEOUS.

WANTED—MEN — ANY MAN MAKING less than $40 per week should investigate our easy money-making business; profits guaranteed $20 per week profit; $5 a week easily made on $20 to $50. Men with more money offered a better opportunity. Call at 148 State-st., Room 2, or address MERRILL & CO., Room 2, 27 North Clark-st., Chicago.

WANTED—A FIRST-CLASS ORGAN MAN to travel in Kansas and Missouri to establish local agents. None but those who are acquainted with the trade and can furnish unquestionable reference need apply. Address W., 139 West Ninth-st., Kansas City, Mo.

WANTED—LADIES OR GENTLEMEN IN city or country to take nice, light, and pleasant work at their own homes; $2 to $5 a day easily and quietly made; no canvassing; no mail; no canvassing; no stamp for reply. Addr. Reliable Mfg. Co., Phila., Pa.

WANTED—A THOROUGHLY COMPETENT butler, with references. Apply at 101 Cass-st.

WANTED—MEN OF ENERGY TO SELL the CRESCENT upon commission or salary. Can make $40 a day. Call at 275 state-st., Room 2, or address HENRY STILL, transient.

WANTED—A HOTEL PORTER, ONE WELL acquainted with depot work. 425 West Monroe-st.

WANTED—AN EXPERIENCED BUTLER in private family. Address, with references, V 73, Tribune office.

WANTED—FEMALE HELP.

DOMESTICS.

WANTED—A FIRST-CLASS COOK AND laundress for small private family. Call at 135 Rush-st., about noon or after 5 in afternoon.

WANTED—A COMPETENT GERMAN OR Swede girl for general housework in a small family. Call at 686 Sedgwick-st.

WANTED—A GIRL TO GO TO THE COUNtry to do general housework; experience required. Apply after 10 at Room 9 Tribune Building.

WANTED—A GOOD SECOND GIRL, WITH references. Apply between 9 and 12 o'clock at 232 Michigan-av.

WANTED—AT 3237 INDIANA-AV. A COMpetent girl for general housework.

WANTED—AN EXPERIENCED GIRL TO do general housework in a family of five; must be first-class in every respect; wages $5 per week. 2345 Forest-av.

WANTED—A COMPETENT GIRL TO DO general housework. 339 Calumet-av.

WANTED—A FIRST-CLASS SCANDINAvian cook and laundress in small private family where second girl is kept; good wages. Apply at once at 367 B La Salle-av.

WANTED—AN EXPERIENCED GIRL FOR general housework. Apply at 245 Washington-boulevard.

WANTED—GIRL FOR GENERAL HOUSEwork; must be a good cook and laundress. Apply at 3130 Michigan-av.

WANTED—GIRL FOR GENERAL HOUSEwork; 459 Fulton-st.

WANTED — DINING-ROOM GIRL AND chambermaid. Apply at 481 Wabash-av.

WANTED—A GOOD GIRL FOR GENERAL housework. 2044 Indiana-av.

WANTED—GERMAN GIRL FOR GENERAL housework. References. 305 West Monroe-st.

WANTED — AT 9431 FOREST-AV., GERman or Swedish girl for housework. References required. Good wages.

WANTED—A GOOD COOK AND LAUNdress, with good references. Call at 70 Park-av.

SEAMSTRESSES.

WANTED—SEAMSTRESS WHO CAN OPERate old W. & W. machine or furnish her own. Reference required. No. 95 Park-av.

WANTED—FIRST-CLASS WAISTMAKERS and basters. CHAS. GOSSAGE & CO., State and Washington-sts.

NURSES.

WANTED—NURSE GIRL; MUST SLEEP and board at home. 3208 South Park-av.

LAUNDRESSES.

WANTED—LAUNDRESS; SWEDE PREferred. Apply to RUMSEY, Fifty-eighth and State-sts.

WANTED—TWO PRACTICAL SHIRT-IRONers at once. Troy Steam Laundry, 145 Twenty-second-st.

MISCELLANEOUS.

WANTED — 100 LADIES; LIGHT AND dry. Fancy-work Emporium, 343 and 345 Wabash-av.

BOARDING AND LODGING.

NORTH SIDE.

31 PINE-ST.—PLEASANT ROOMS, FURnished or unfurnished, with board; newly papered; new carpets; choice location.

65 RUSH-ST.—PLEASANT ROOMS WILL be fitted up for families; single persons.

75 RUSH-ST.—WITH BOARD, AN ELEgantly-furnished second-floor alcove room; also other rooms together or separately; everything first-class.

168 NORTH STATE-ST.—A DESIRABLE room and board; private family. Flat 8.

186 EUGENIE-ST., CORNER LA SALLEav., facing Lincoln Park—Desirable alcove room with board; terms reasonable.

241 EAST OHIO-ST.—A VERY NICE ROOM, with board, for a single gentleman. References.

265 INDIANA-ST., CORNER OF STATE—Good table board and newly furnished front room, suitable for two; also single room.

266 ONTARIO-ST. — WELL-FURNISHED room, with board for two.

308 EAST INDIANA-ST.—FRONT ROOM, with board. References exchanged.

BOARDING AND LODGING.

NORTH SIDE.

374 ONTARIO-ST. — ELEGANTLY - FURnished rooms to rent, with board; suitable for married couple or single gentlemen. References.

775 NORTH CLARK-ST., FRONTING LINcoln Park—Good rooms with board in private family. References exchanged.

ANY NUMBER OF GENTLEMEN WANTing to rent rooms and willing to pay for first-class accommodations, with best board in city, North Side, very convenient, can do so by addressing V 11, Tribune office.

SOUTH SIDE.

16 ELDRIDGE COURT — LARGE AND small rooms, with board; near Exposition Building.

470 WABASH-AV.—HANDSOMELY-FURnished second-story front room; home table.

1325 MICHIGAN-AV.—NICELY-FURNISHed rooms, with board.

1352 WABASH-AV. — AN ELEGANT front room; also single room.

1714 INDIANA-AV.—FIRST-CLASS ACcommodations for first-class parties only.

1716 MICHIGAN-AV.—NEWLY FURNISHed rooms, single or en suite, with first-class board. References.

1732 INDIANA-AV.—NICELY-FURNISHed room, with board if desired.

3138 FOREST-AV.—DESIRABLE ROOMS with board for four gentlemen and two gentlemen and their wives.

WEST SIDE.

46 SOUTH SANGAMON-ST., NEAR MADIson—Pleasant room, with good board.

85 SOUTH MORGAN, NEAR MADISON-ST.—Nicely furnished room with board; all modern conveniences.

675 JACKSON-ST., NEAR OGDEN-AV.—Large south-front room, with board.

835 ADAMS-ST.—BACK PARLOR AND room adjoining, nicely furnished, with board for gentleman and wife.

HOTELS.

BENTON HOUSE, CLARK-ST., NEAR MADison—Clean, pleasant rooms, 75c per day; very desirable family rooms $1 to $1.50 per day. 50 Ada-st. BENTON MAUZY, Prop.

HOTEL BRISTOL, INDIANA-AV. AND Thirty-first-st. The finest located and best appointed family hotel in Chicago; pleasant rooms and suites may be engaged on application at office; special terms to families.

WINDSOR EUROPEAN HOTEL, TRIBUNE Block—Is the largest and best European hotel in the city, having 150 rooms, rang ng from 75 cents to $1 per day, according to location. Thomson's restaurant underneath. SAMUEL GREGSTEN, Prop.

SUBURBAN.

WELL-KNOWN CHICAGO PARTIES WILL open a house, with best of accommodations for summer boarders, in Oak Park, June 1. Address N 79, Tribune.

BOARD WANTED.

BOARD—AND SUNNY ROOMS, SOUTH Side, north of the courts, for two gentlemen. References exchanged. V 83, Tribune office.

BOARD—FOR A YOUNG LADY EMPLOYED during the day. V 13, Tribune office.

PERSONAL.

PERSONAL—"D.: RECEIVED DISPATCH asking if offer of 500 and per cent was still open. D. replied it was, and also all surprises we had paid. You ought to be very cautious and not expose yourself. It is thought that a sea voyage would be the best thing for your health."

PERSONAL—A YOUNG MAN WITH GOOD business prospects in a young town desires the acquaintance of a refined young lady with means. Object, matrimony. Address V 31, Tribune office.

BUSINESS PERSONALS.

PERSONAL—MISFIT CLOTHING PARLORS. Our agents throughout the country are constantly sending new styles in black cloths and suitings from all the leading tailors. Misfit Clothing Parlors, 111 Monroe-st., opposite Haverly's Theatre.

PERSONAL—$14 CUSTOM-MADE PANTS, hair-line worsted, for $5. Misfit Clothing Parlors, 111 Monroe-st., opposite Haverly's Theatre.

PERSONAL — $25 FOR A SATIN-LINED Prince Albert suit, custom made, in all the latest colors imported goods; must be seen to be appreciated; ordered for $10. Misfit Clothing Parlors, 111 Monroe-st., opposite Haverly's Theatre.

PERSONAL—$17.50—YOU CAN BUY A CUStom-made spring overcoat, imported worsted or cassimere, for $5. Misfit Clothing Parlors, 111 Monroe-st., opposite Haverly's Theatre.

PERSONAL—$16.50 FOR FINE DIAGONAL worsted suits, custom-made, in dark brown, black, or wine-color, ordered for $10. Misfit Clothing Parlors, 111 Monroe-st., opposite Haverly's Theatre.

PERSONAL—$18 FOR A SILK-LINED, CUStom-made cut-sack or cutaway (imported worsted), worth $45. Misfit Clothing Parlors, 163 Dearborn-st., First National Bank Building.

PERSONAL—$12.50 BUYS A SPRING OVERcoat (full silk roll) in four different shades, custom made, and worth $25. Misfit Clothing Parlors, 111 Monroe-st., opposite Haverly's Theatre.

PERSONAL—$12.50 FOR A CUSTOM-MADE spring overcoat, in all shades, corkscrew worsted, silk roll, worth $25, at Misfit Clothing Parlors, 163 Dearborn-st., First National Bank Building.

PERSONAL—$2.50 FOR A PAIR OF CUSTOMmade pants, worth $5. Misfit Clothing Parlors, 111 Monroe-st., opposite Haverly's Theatre.

PERSONAL — SATIN-LINED CASSIMERE and worsted suits, custom-made, at $15; will sell, if can fit you, for $25, at Misfit Clothing Parlors, 163 Dearborn-st., First National Bank Building.

PERSONAL—$7.50 FOR AN ALL-WOOL MELton spring overcoat, custom made, ordered for $22.50. Misfit Clothing Parlors, 111 Monroe-st., opposite Haverly's Theatre.

PERSONAL—$18 FOR A DOUBLE-BREASTed Prince Albert coat and vest, silk-lined, satin sleeve-lining (imported goods); custom-made for $45. Misfit Clothing Parlors, 163 Dearborn-st., First National Bank Building.

PERSONAL—$12 FOR A CUSTOM-MADE cassimere suit (five styles), light and dark in colors, worth $25. Misfit Clothing Parlors, 111 Monroe-st., opposite Haverly's Theatre.

PERSONAL—$35 SILK-LINED 1 OR 4 button cutaway coat and vest, imported goods, $15. Misfit Clothing Parlors, 163 Dearborn-st., First National Bank Building.

PERSONAL—$3 FOR A PAIR OF CUSTOMmade pants, ordered for $6. Misfit Clothing Parlors, 111 Monroe-st., opposit Haverly's Theatre.

PERSONAL—FINE CASSIMERE PANTS, custom-made, at $12.50; will sell at $5.50. Misfit Clothing Parlors, 163 Dearborn-st., First National Bank Building.

PERSONAL—$22.50 FOR A CUSTOM-MADE spring overcoat, satin lined, French diagonal, imported, and certainly would be cheap at $40. Misfit Clothing Parlors, 111 Monroe-st., opposite Haverly's Theatre.

PERSONAL—$16.00 CUSTOM-MADE PANTS in plain and fancy cassimeres or worsteds, at Misfit Clothing Parlors, 163 Dearborn-st., First National Bank Building.

PERSONAL—$10 FOR AN ELEGANT ALL wool cassimere suit, custom made, in three different styles; worth $22. Misfit Clothing Parlors, 111 Monroe-st., opposite Haverly's Theatre.

PERSONAL—$22.50 FOR SPRING OVERcoat, imported goods, silk-lined throughout, satin sleeve lining, custom made, $35. Misfit Clothing Parlors, 163 Dearborn-st., First National Bank Building.

PERSONAL—$15 FOR FINE BLACK CLOTH in double-breasted frock, sack, or Chesterfield suits, custom made; the same are fully worth $25. Misfit Clothing Parlors, 111 Monroe-st., opposite Haverly's Theatre.

PERSONAL—$7.50 BUYS A FINE ALLwool spring overcoat, silk serge roll (custom made), worth $25.50. Misfit Clothing Parlors, 163 Dearborn-st., First National Bank Building.

PERSONAL — $18 WILL BUY AN EXTRAsize custom-made suit; we have as large as 52 inches and were made for double the money. Misfit Clothing Parlors, 111 Monroe-st., opposite Haverly's Theatre.

PERSONAL—$9.50 FOR A CUSTOM-MADE all-wool suit, single or double breasted, worth $22 to $25. Misfit Clothing Parlors, 163 Dearborn-st., First National Bank Building.

PERSONAL—$15 FOR AN ELEGANT COAT and vest (fussing), custom made, in different styles; worth $25. Misfit Clothing Parlors, 111 Monroe-st., opposite Haverly's Theatre.

PERSONAL—$15 FOR A FINE SILK-MIXED cassimere spring suit (long roll), custom-made for $35, at Misfit Clothing Parlors, 163 Dearborn-st., First National Bank Building.

PERSONAL—$9 CUSTOM-MADE PANTS FOR $5. Misfit Clothing Parlors, 111 Monroe-st., opposite Haverly's Theatre.

PERSONAL—$7 CUSTOM-MADE PANTS AT $5 at the Misfit Clothing Parlors, 163 Dearborn-st., First National Bank Building.

PERSONAL—$10 FOR A SPRING OVERcoat (dark brown or wine wool), custom made, and ordered for $25. Misfit Clothing Parlors, 111 Monroe-st., opposite Haverly's Theatre.

PARTNERS WANTED.

A REAL ESTATE AND LAND DEALER IN a good and prosperous town of 2,000 inhabitants in the best part of the Illinois corn belt, for sale, who must be a good office man and have a paying capital of $10,000; a German-American preferred. Address ALLERTON FOLSOME, 153 North Peoria-st., Chicago, Ill.

PARTNER WANTED—GOOD BUSINESS man with capital for an old-established commission business on South Water-st. X 35, Tribune office.

CLAIRVOYANTS.

ATTENTION—CONSULTATIONS ON BUSIness, lawsuits, enemies, absent friends, love, marriage, and death. Ladies special attention. Mrs. FRANKS, 34 Ladies-st., a few doors south of Madison.

MRS. DELACY, MAGNETIC PHYSICIAN, 1013 Wabash-av. Always at home.

PATENTS.

NATIONAL SCIENTIFIC ASSOCIATION OBtains American and foreign patents; legal attorneys throughout the U. S. Offices: 164 Dearborn-st., Chicago; Le Droit Building, Washington.

TO RENT—HOUSES.

SOUTH SIDE.

TO RENT—$148 PRAIRIE-AV., TWO-STORY and basement, from May 1. ALFRED W. SANSOME, Room 7, 115 La Salle-st.

TO RENT—$55—ELEGANT NEW MODERN brick, 720 Oakwood-boulevard; 11 rooms, cellar, furnace, dining-room and kitchen on parlor floor. Owner, 3502 Vincennes-av.

TO RENT—TWO FINE NEW PRIVATE residences on the South Side, complete with all modern improvements, hot air furnaces, wrought iron ranges, elegant gas fixtures, stained-glass windows, good sewerage, bath rooms, good light and ventilation. Rent reasonable. For further particulars apply to FRANK KNAPP, 255 and 257 Wabash-av.

TO RENT—COTTAGE, 2417 INDIANA-AV., with English brick basement; hot and cold water; 50-foot lot, etc. Inquire at 2352 Indiana av.

TO RENT — 2-STORY AND BASEMENT brick, 10 rooms, barn; No. 2631 Indiana-av., $45. J. H. CARHLE, 94 Dearborn-st., Room 4.

TO RENT—HOUSE 925 OAKWOOD-BOULEvard; contains ten rooms besides bath-room; furnace and hot water; in first-class condition; large barn in rear. J. A. BOAK, 10 South Water-st, or 1145 Bowen-av.

TO RENT—TWO-STORY AND BASEMENT stone-front residence, No. 1301 Prairie-av., $50 per month; modern conveniences.
W. B. KERFOOT & CO.,
90 Washington-st.

TO RENT — 922 THIRTY-NINTH-ST., CONtains 10 rooms, in perfect order, furnace, gas, hot and cold water on all floors; good barn; convenient to cable-cars, Hyde Park trains, and L. S. Boulevard tunnel. Rent, $36. Apply at 526 Thirty-ninth-st., or JAMES HOOD, 120 Dearborn-st.

TO RENT—A FURNISHED HOUSE NEAR Drexel-boulevard June 1 until September; near cable and Illinois Central trains; moderate terms to small family taking good care of house. Best references given and required. Address V 69, Tribune.

TO RENT—HOUSE, 2-STORY AND BASEment; second story unfurnished, 1726 Indiana-av. Also furniture therein for sale; pay therefor in board of three persons.

WEST SIDE.

TO RENT—$25 PER MONTH WILL RENT a two-story and basement 10-room brick house on Fillmore-st., just west of Western-av. They are in perfect order.
WM. D. KERFOOT & CO.,
90 Washington-st.

TO RENT—BY WM. D. KERFOOT & CO., 90 Washington-st.,
WEST SIDE HOUSE,
152 Centre-av., near Harrison-st., 2-story and basement brick house, $40 per month.

TO RENT—BY WM. D. KERFOOT & CO., 90 Washington-st.,
WEST CONGRESS-ST.—2-story and basement brick house, 10 rooms; barn; $60.

TO RENT—3-STORY AND BASEMENT CELlar stone-front, with barn, 191 Ashland-av., from May 1. ALFRED W. SANSOME, Room 7, 115 La Salle-st.

TO RENT—724 WARREN-AV., 2-STORY and basement brick, 11 rooms. H. A. GOODRICH, 99 Randolph-st.

TO RENT—THOSE BEAUTIFUL HOUSES corner Loomis and Jackson-st. are now ready. Parties looking for desirable flats should see them at once. Open today. CAMPBELL BROS. & CO., 149 Madison-st.

NORTH SIDE.

TO RENT—467 AND 543 LA SALLE-AV., two first-class three-story houses in perfect order. Inquire at 91 Clark-st., Room 3. N. W. BROOKS.

TO RENT—169 AND 171 BISSELL-ST., TWOstory and basement Anderson pressed-brick dwelling, with all modern improvements, at furnace, bathroom, hot and cold water, marble mantels, etc., at $50 per month. A. LOEB & BRO., 120 and 122 La Salle-st.

TO RENT—HOUSE OF 7 ROOMS; MODERN conveniences and barn. Apply at 463 Belden-av.

TO RENT—CENTRE-ST., 2 BLOCKS FROM Lincoln Park—A 10-room stone-front house, $45. CHAS. N. HALE, 153 Randolph-st.

SUBURBAN.

TO RENT—ONE STONE-FRONT HOUSE OF ten rooms in Madison-av. Park; also one cottage of 5 rooms; only five minutes walk from Fifty-first-st. station, Illinois Central Road. Apply to J. H. DUNHAM, 19 State-st., between the hours of 10 and half-past 12.

TO RENT — A COTTAGE OF 7 ROOMS with bath-room; just painted and papered; in splendid order. Inquire at 2503 Wentworth-av.

TO RENT—FLATS.

NORTH SIDE.

TO RENT—NORTH SIDE—
BISSELL-ST., between Garfield and Webster-avs. Five new residences; all modern improvements, perfect sewerage and plumbing.
Several main floors and basements (10 rooms), $25 per month.
One second floor (7 rooms), $25 per month.
Three main floors (7 rooms each), $20 per month.
263 Larrabee-st., corner Centre-st., 24 and 26 rooms.
261 Larrabee-st., corner Centre-st., 24 and 26 rooms.
Good locations and near Lincoln Park.
H. H. KERFOOT & CO.,
87 Washington-st.

TO RENT—THE TOP FLAT OF 356 OHIOst.; newly calcimined and papered; 9 rooms and alcove; rent $30. J. S. CLARK, 50 Metropolitan Block.

TO RENT—ONE OF THOSE ELEGANT flats in the Hotel Albany Apartment Building, southwest corner Clark and Division-sts. These flats are supplied with all modern conveniences, hot and cold water, freight and passenger elevators, steam heating, gas grates, tiled hearths, sideboards, double dumbwaiters, and elegantly decorated throughout. For terms, etc., apply to
JAMES M. GAMBLE & CO.,
Rooms 3 to 8, No. 6 Dearborn-st.

TO RENT—SIX-ROOM FLAT OVER STORE, 673 Larrabee-st.; bath, etc.; $20.
Nice basement flat; modern improvements; two blocks from park and car.
CHAS. N. HALE, 153 Randolph-st.

TO RENT — NEAT AND COZY 5-ROOM apartment on second floor No. 740 North Wells-st., at the intersection of Clark-st., and overlooking Lincoln Park. Rent $20.
OGDEN, SHELDON & CO.,
34 Clark-st., Room 3.

TO RENT—$33 — FURNISHED PARLOR flat for three months to small family; gas, bath, etc. 51 Centre-av.

TO RENT—AT LINCOLN PARK—FIRST AND second-story 7-room flats, with all modern improvements. Inquire at 343 Centre-st., corner Hurlbut, top floor.

TO RENT—FIVE AND SIX ROOM FLATS—198 and 198 Erie-st. and 229 Franklin-st., $20 and $25 per month. Inquire of D. J. GALLERY, Room 4, 162 Washington-st., basement.

TO RENT—ELEGANT SECOND FLAT 208 Erie-st., 7 rooms; newly papered; every convenience and janitor. W. M. LUFF, 50 Ashland Block.

TO RENT—AND FURNITURE FOR SALE, an elegant flat of seven rooms, with all modern improvements. Apply on premises at No. 195 North Clark-st., first floor up.

TO RENT—FLAT OF 7 ROOMS; ALL MODern conveniences; plumbing and sewerage perfect. 255 Belden-av.

TO RENT—FIRST-STORY FLAT, 178 CASSst.; low to good tenant; hardwood floors, furnace, awnings, electric bells throughout. THURSTON & DORR SHELDON, owner, Room 4, 83 Randolph-st.

TO RENT—FIRST-CLASS FLAT OF 7 ROOMS; all conveniences; 228 Illinois-st., second floor; low rent to good tenant. H. J. WALLINGFORD, Room 38, 87 Dearborn-st.

TO RENT—CHEAP—AN ELEGANT FLAT at 317 East Chicago-av. Inquire in Flat 1.

TO RENT — 448 HURLBUT-ST.—A FINE 7-room flat, bath, hot and cold water, ash-chutes, etc., $25. 340 Centre-av., Room 1. H. H. improvement. Fine order. GEO. BURBANK & CO., Room 3 Tribune Building.

TO RENT—178 EAST OHIO-ST.—FLAT, SIX rooms; entrance separate from other flats. A. T. GALT, 158 Dearborn-st., Room 21.

WEST SIDE.

TO RENT—BY CAMPBELL, BROS. & CO., 149 Madison-st.:
122 De Kalb-st., upper flat, 5 rooms, stone front; very desirable; only $18.
120 De Kalb-st., first floor and basement, stone front, 7 rooms, in fine order; only $20.
1172 Lexington-av., upper and lower flat, new building; they are cheap at $30.
648 Leavitt-st., upper and lower flat, stone front, 6 and 7 rooms, south and west exposure; these are desirable flats, and only $25.

TO RENT—BEST 9-ROOM FLATS IN THE city. 456 West Madison-st., south light, large porch, and shady yard; only $12.50. D. W. STORRS, 180 Dearborn-st.

TO RENT—101 HONORE-ST., NEAR JACKson, 7 light rooms; every convenience; rent $22.50. F. A. RENSHAW, 101 La Salle-st., Room 4.

TO RENT—BY CAMPBELL BROS. & CO., 149 Madison-st.:
96 De Kalb-st., stone-front, 8 rooms, all modern improvements, nice location, first-class repair; only $25.
339 Campbell-av., new two-story pressed-brick, six rooms, modern improvements; only $25.
48 De Kalb-st., stone front, 9 rooms; a very desirable rent and only $25.

TO RENT—CHEAP—ONE VERY DESIRAble 7-room flat at 331 Fulton-st.

TO RENT—3 MORE OF THOSE 5-ROOM flats, with bath-room and gas-fixtures, 515 in new brick building, Nos. 1856, 1870, and 1872 West Lake-st.
S. SAUER,
90 La Salle-st., Room 28.

TO RENT—FINE FLAT, HALSTED, OPPOsite Academy of Music—Best location in city for renting rooms; partly furnished.

TO RENT—A FURNISHED FLAT IN NICE neighborhood on West Side during the two conventions, or will take a party of twelve; 15 minutes to centre. Particulars at Room 8, 103 Dearborn-st.

TO RENT—ROOMS.

NORTH SIDE.

TO RENT—ELEGANT FRONT ALCOVE room in private family; furnished, new modern brick house. Bath, hot and cold water, gas, every convenience, to gentleman with references. 256 Chestnut-st.

TO RENT — TO A GENTLEMAN, A fourth-story front room at 376 Huron-st.

TO RENT—49 PINE-ST., LARGE FRONT room, handsomely furnished; stationary bath, gas, bath; also single room; private family.

TO RENT—225 ONTARIO-ST.—HANDSOMEly-furnished rooms, south front; all conveniences.

TO RENT—188 DEARBORN-AV., THREE newly furnished and extremely desirable rooms, with use of bath.

TO RENT—ROOMS.

NORTH SIDE.

TO RENT—NICELY FURNISHED FRONT rooms in private family. 168 East Chicago-av. Table-board next door.

TO RENT—PARLOR ROOM OFF, BATH, hot and cold water; first floor. 14 Lincoln-av.

TO RENT—A FURNISHED ROOM. 62 Rush-st.

SOUTH SIDE.

TO RENT—A NICELY FURNISHED FRONT room, suitable for two gentlemen; also other rooms. 2321 Michigan-av.

TO RENT—TWO NICE FURNISHED ROOMS in a private family. Inquire at 3156 Grovetand Park-av.

TO RENT—IN THE MASURY BUILDING, 122 Michigan-av., Lake Front, elegant furnished rooms, with all modern improvements. Apply at Flat H.

TO RENT—ONE VERY LARGE ROOM TO A party of gentlemen. 1319 Calumet-av.

TO RENT—NICELY-FURNISHED ROOMS, with or without board. 1621 Wabash-av.

TO RENT—79 EAST TWENTY-SECOND-ST., furnished alcove room.

TO RENT—1458 MICHIGAN-AV., TWO front and one side room, newly furnished; airy and pleasant.

TO RENT—286 AND 288 WABASH-AV., handsomely-furnished rooms.

TO RENT—5 EAST CONGRESS-ST., LARGE front room, nicely furnished; good view of Lake Park; all modern improvements; location first-class.

TO RENT—282 WABASH-AV.—TO GENtlemen, 4 beautiful rooms, newly carpeted and papered.

TO RENT—FOR CONVENTION WEEK, two furnished rooms. 1722 Indiana-av.

TO RENT — FURNISHED LARGE ROOM with two beds to a party of gentlemen during convention at 278 Michigan-av.

TO RENT—WITH OR WITHOUT BOARD, new and elegantly-furnished room. 1421 Wabash-av.

TO RENT—PLEASANT AND HANDSOMELY furnished, also unfurnished rooms, en suite or single. 2121 Michigan-av.

TO RENT—PARLOR FLOOR AND BASEment; very fine; $22. Call at No. 2 East Twelfth-st.

TO RENT—815 WABASH-AV.; NICELY FURnished front and back rooms; large and airy; $16 and $20 per month.

TO RENT—367 MICHIGAN-AV.—A HANDsome furnished room in private family.

TO RENT—MICHIGAN-AV., NEAR EIGHTeenth-st.; private family; suite furnished, second floor, and large brick barn. Address S 85, Tribune.

TO RENT—PLEASANT FRONT ROOM, $8 per month. Board if desired. 2739 Michigan-av.

WEST SIDE.

TO RENT—ROOMS, WITH OR WITHOUT board, with gas, stationary washstand, and bath; barn in the rear. 530 Warren-av.

TO RENT—A NICE FRONT ROOM. 306 West Monroe-st.; ring upper bell.

TO RENT—FURNISHED OR UNFURNISHED front alcove room; bath-room on same floor; private family. 462 Adams-st., opposite Jefferson Park.

TO RENT—NICE FURNISHED ROOMS IN a private family. Apply at No. 770 Washington-boulevard.

TO RENT — SUITE OF 3 ROOMS, WITH bath, etc., in brick building 541 West Madison-st. A. GOODRICH, 124 Dearborn-st.

TO RENT—93 LOOMIS-ST., FRONT SUITE and one large back room, unfurnished; private family; references. Call before 1 p. m. or in the evening. Address V 83, Tribune office.

TO RENT—FRONT AND BACK PARLOR, elegantly furnished; bath. 10 Pearce-st.

MISCELLANEOUS.

TO RENT—A NICELY FURNISHED ROOM suitable for one or two gentlemen. Address H E 165, Tribune office.

TO RENT—2236 WABASH-AV.—PARTIES visiting Chicago during the May Festival or convention can find pleasant furnished rooms by the day or week.

TO RENT—WANTED—A GENTLEMAN roommate to share the coziest and most cheerful suite of rooms in centre of city; $15 each per month. Good references and address for three days, V 17, Tribune office.

TO RENT—STORES, OFFICES, &c.

STORES.

TO RENT—BY WILLIAM D. KERFOOT & CO., 90 Washington-st.:

SOUTH SIDE—STORE.
219 CLARK-ST.—Store, with or without 14 rooms above to be put in fine order.

SOUTH SIDE—OFFICES.
135-141 MADISON-ST.—Very desirable light offices in suites of 2 rooms each, from $15 to $40 per month; will throw several into one large room for commercial purposes.
81 AND 83 WASHINGTON-ST.—Two desirable suites, with vaults, at $15 and $16; also one in the fourth floor, 6 rooms, large and well lighted, for business purposes; or will make entire story into suites to suit for agents, etc.
172 WASHINGTON-ST.—Corner Fifth-av., large splendidly-lighted front room in second story, $45 per month.
91 DEARBORN-ST.—Rear suite of two rooms, good vault; $25.

WEST SIDE STORE.
VAN BUREN-ST., corner Leslie—Inside store, $25.
WILLIAM D. KERFOOT & CO.,
90 Washington-st.

TO RENT—EAST END OF STORE CORNER Wabash-av. and Sixteenth-st., formerly occupied as a meat-market; stall, refrigerator, and blocks in place. Will partition room if wanted. W. R. CONDICT, Room 13, 130 Dearborn-st.

TO RENT—AS WE ARE CLOSING OUT OUR upholstery department, will rent that part of our store, with one window, to any one wishing to carry on the upholstery business or artists' materials. HILLIER & CO., 231 Wabash-av.

OFFICES.

TO RENT—A FEW OF THE FINEST OFfices in the new Mentor Building, opposite the Palmer House, on State-st., still to rent. Especially fitted for professional and commercial purposes. All fronting the street, with running water, good light, steam heat, and rapid elevator. Call and see them. Apply at Room 31.

TO RENT—ROOM IN LAWYER'S OFFICE. Very desirable for private banking or real estate suite. 615 First National Bank Building.

TO RENT—A LARGE, LIGHT, DOUBLE-front office on second floor of 127 La Salle-st. Apply at Room 9 in same building.

TO RENT—MISCELLANEOUS.

TO RENT—SECOND AND FOURTH FLOORS, each 30x80, with power, steam heat, and steam elevator; lighted on three sides; northeast corner Canal and Washington-sts. HAY & PRENTICE.

TO RENT—THE SECOND, ALSO THE fourth and fifth floors of 44 and 46 La Salle-st., each of them lighted on three sides; all conveniences. RUMSEY, BRO. & CO., 127 La Salle-st.

TO RENT—THIRD FLOOR OF 47 AND 49 State-st.; 80x125; lighted in front, side, and rear. Apply for further particulars at second floor of above number.

TO RENT—BARBER-SHOP WITH FOUR rooms. No. 3 Twenty-sixth-st., near Cottage Grove-av.; established ten years. Inquire up-stairs.

WANTED TO RENT.

WANTED—TO RENT — BY A GENTLEMAN, furnished or unfurnished, one large alcove room or two smaller rooms en suite, within ten minutes' walk from corner Wabash-av. and Madison-st.; want light, air, and water; and will not go any higher than a third floor. First-class references if desired. Address, with terms, V 55, Tribune office.

WANTED—TO RENT—ON MICHIGAN-AV., north of Fifteenth-st., by a single man, a suite of two furnished rooms, without board. Address V 1, Tribune office.

WANTED—TO RENT—TWO OR THREE unfurnished rooms on South Side, near Thirtieth-st., east of State. Best of references. Address V 63, Tribune office.

WANTED—TO RENT—PRIVATE FAMIlies having one or more rooms for Musical Festival or Convention; call at Room-Renting Agency, Room 3 Tribune Building.

INSTRUCTION.

A RARE CHANCE—THE LATEST SYSTEM of shorthand taught satisfactorily for $10. Address K 85, Tribune office.

CONTRALTO SOLOIST WOULD LIKE PUpils in the art of deep breathing and voice culture; also instrumental instruction; terms $1 an hour. K 64, Tribune office.

FR. ALMENRAEDER'S DRAWING AND Modeling School removed to 235 Wabash-av. Class every day.

NATIONAL SCHOOL OF SHORTHAND—Commercial National Bank Building.
BULL & COLESON.

THE MUNSON SHORTHAND SCHOOL—$40 per 100 are our charges for thoroughly fitting pupils in shorthand and typewriting for positions.
First National Bank Building. MR & MRS. HANNA.

WANTED—PRIVATE LESSONS IN HANDwriting by a first-class penman and instructor. Inquire 1 to 2 p. m. at 99 La Salle-st.

MACHINERY.

FOR SALE—AN ENGINE IN GOOD WORKing order; cylinder 8x18. Can be seen at Tobey & Booth's packing-house, Eighteenth and Grove-sts.

WANTED—A NEW OR NEARLY NEW 150-horse power horizontal Corliss type steam engine cheap for cash to

MEDICAL.

The Representatives of the Two Schools Still in Session.

Discussions on Vaccination, Diphtheria, and Other Themes—The Tonsils Denounced.

Each Party Has a Pleasant Banquet—The Meetings Will Close To-day.

THE REGULARS.

SECOND DAY'S SESSION OF THE STATE MEDICAL SOCIETY.

The second day's session of the State Medical Society was called to order at 9 o'clock by President Andrews.

Dr. R. Ingals, Chairman of the Committee on Necrology, gave the deaths among the physicians of the State in 1882-'83 as 108, according to the reports furnished by the Board of Health, which were imperfect, owing to the negligence of County Clerks in sending in reports. But two of the number belonged to the society—Dr. Joseph Osmond, of Jerseyville, its President in 1871, and D. C. E. Parker, of Boardstown. The average age was 52 years. The main causes of death were pneumonia, five; overdose of morphia, three; and Bright's disease, two. The Chairman said the reports showed physicians did not take sufficient care of themselves; they should certainly live longer than fifty-two years on the average.

Dr. Christian Fenger, of Chicago, read a paper on the "Excision of Hip and Knee Joints," illustrating the subject at the close of the morning session by the exhibition of several cases successfully treated by his method. The paper was mainly technical.

VACCINATION.

Dr. M. G. Bassett, of Quincy, read the report on "Vaccination." He said forty years ago, when he began practicing, it was thought virus must be humanized before it could be used. About the time of the War the suspicion against humanized virus became too strong to be resisted, consequently the well-tried and reliable method gave place almost completely to the bovine method. While their properties were equally protective their difference in pathological action was great. Humanized virus was much more certain, becoming operative in four days. Bovine virus required an uncertain time, averaging from nine to fifteen days. In the forced presence in epidemic times the patient would know to a certainty the fifth day. In the latter the patient would be in doubt whether or not he was protected while the disease was raging about him. The bovine virus also caused greater pain and more trouble in the cutaneous system. Severe local results were rare—something rare with the humanized. Septicemia and even pyæmia are often produced by the former. "So far as I am concerned," the speaker concluded, "I am fully determined that my patrons who repudiate humanized virus shall take the risks of death by small-pox rather than have bovine vaccination."

In the discussion of the acceptance of the report, Dr. C. Ingals said he had used in the main humanized virus, but of late years had used the bovine virus mostly, for the reason that it was more easily obtained. He had never experienced the difficulties in time mentioned in the paper. There was a great difference in the susceptibility of people, however. Female children should not be vaccinated on the arm, as the scar might in after years become a disagreeable mark.

Dr. E. P. Cook, of Mendota, thought humanized virus was preferable, but did not think the dangers from bovine virus were so great as had been represented.

According to the experience of Dr. A. B. Strong, of Chicago, bovine virus acted much more violently, with more fever, than the humanized.

Dr. J. L. Corcoran, of Brimfield, said for the last thirty-six years he had witnessed the operations of bovine virus and was unable to understand the cruelty of physicians in introducing poison into the systems of young children. Syphilis, he was assured, however, was often introduced into the patient's system by the humanized.

Dr. H. A. Johnson, of Chicago, said 40,000 cases of vaccination had come under his notice before the great fire. In all these the local troubles were probably no greater than would have ensued from the scratch of a pin in that many cases. Many thousand immigrants had been vaccinated on reaching New York with no serious trouble. From 100,000 cases of which a record was kept he had come to the conclusion the sores and troubles arose from other causes than the virus. The latter was often sent out, however, by incompetent men—often cattle-boys—and from this most of the trouble arose.

Dr. C. H. Norred, of Lincoln, said it was his misfortune to observe a number of cases during the War, from which he had concluded to give up the use of humanized virus. Out of 800 persons vaccinated two years ago from the bovine but a single case resulted disastrously.

Dr. H. S. Gill, of Cleveland, protested against the inference that must arise from the discussion that vaccination was dangerous. Since the War he had used bovine virus exclusively without any trouble.

Dr. S. J. Jones said that at Camp Douglas the prisoners and the soldiers were vaccinated at the same time with the same virus. The prisoners suffered severely, while the soldiers escaped with no more than ordinary trouble, proving that the results depended largely on the condition of the patients. Dr. Andrews corroborated him on this point.

At the afternoon session Dr. H. A. Johnson read a paper on "Bilateral Paralysis of Abductors of the Vocal Cords." Dr. E. F. Ingalls also spoke on the same topic.

A paper on "Tracheatomy and Goitre" was read by Dr. D. W. Graham.

DISEASES OF CHILDREN.

The committee report on "Diseases of Children" was read by Dr. J. P. Matthews, of Carlinville. After a general review of the subject the speaker touched on the treatment of diphtheria, advocating the inhalation of lime-water, the patient to be held over a bucket of boiling water as the fresh lime is dropped into it. The outcries of the child will aid in the proper application of the remedy. After treatment the patient should be wrapped in a warm blanket in a position where the vapor can still be conducted into its face.

In regard to the dangers surrounding early childhood, he said the death-rate was increased tenfold by the failure to furnish proper nutriment. The lamentable ignorance of the effect of coffee and tea upon the tender nervous system of children was greatly to be deplored, and called loudly for the family physician to demand a halt. Children who survived their pernicious effects upon the nervous organism were usually nervous wrecks in after life. Boys sought for and found in the narcotine of tobacco a temporary solace during their fourth, but were exposed in later life to the dangers of alcohol. "It is doubtless true," said he, "that many confirmed inebriates received their first desire for stronger drink at the breakfast-table of good temperance mothers."

Dr. N. S. Davis said as the germ theory seemed to be the favorit one, he would like to ask how far among the members the use of bichloride of mercury had been tried. After a time Dr. J. W. Cook replied he had tried it in eight cases, in seven of which death ensued. He had then given it up.

Dr. A. Wetmore, of Waterloo, reported on "Physiological Anæsthesia."

Dr. J. F. Todd read the report from the Committee on Original Investigation.

Dr. N. S. Davis, Chairman of the committee, thought many doubtful questions could be settled if the facts were gathered and could be compared. It was particularly desired to collate the meteorology, the amount of ozone and hydrogen of the atmosphere, and the exact beginning of acute diseases. The difficulty has been in obtaining the last. The value of the comparison would be inestimable, clearing up the mooted questions of the connection between the presence of ozone and acute disease. On his motion the committee was increased to five members and continued.

The following were elected members by invitation:

Drs. A. J. Sisne, St. Paul, Minn.; C. J. Pitner, Jacksonville; Reuben F. Dyer, Ottawa; George Wheeler Jones, Danville; Frank Anthony, Sterling; R. B. Willard, Wilmington; E. E. Rich, Winona; Charles A. Palmer, Princeton; William A. Byrd, Quincy; and R. M. Wilson, Lisbon.

After listening to a paper on "The Fracture of the Greater Tuberosity of the Humerus," adjournment was taken to 9 o'clock this morning, when the election of officers will be the first order of business.

THE BANQUET.

At the banquet given by the city physicians to the members of the Pacific in the evening 250 sat down to table. Among the number were twenty women doctors. Dr. Charles Gilman Smith presided.

The following program of toasts, interspersed with singing by the Chicago Male Quartet, was carried out:

"The Germ Theory," Dr. H. Gradle; "Preventive Medicine," Dr. H. A. Johnson; "The Press," Mr. Eugene Field; "The Medical Expert," Gen. I. N. Stiles; "The Clergymen," the Rev. E. G. Ray; "The Young Doctor," Dr. A. C. Cotton; "The Old Doctor," Dr. Robert Boal; "Women," Dr. A. Reeves Jackson.

THE HOMEOPATHS.

PROCEEDINGS OF THE SECOND DAY'S SESSION.

The second day's session of the Homeopathic State Medical Association was held at the Palmer House yesterday.

At the opening of the session the roster showed a membership of about 180, but the accessions are at such a rate that at the close today there will probably be at least 200 names on the roll.

Dr. Julia Holmes Smith read a paper on her use of nitrate amyl in an inordinately precocious development of womanhood.

Dr. Coyne, of Peoria, of the Bureau of Diseases of Children, read a paper on a case in his practice in which a child of 5 months was accidentally poisoned by substituting paregoric for milk, two and a half ounces of the poison being taken. One-ninetieth-grain doses of aconite were administered every forty-five minutes, and in an hour's time the child was saved.

H. N. Tooker, of Chicago, read a paper on the pathology of the tonsils, which traced the history of disease of that part of the body. The conclusion reached by the Doctor was that the tonsils were superfluous portions of our anatomy; that however essential they may have been to our progenitors, we had now progressed so far that tonsils were only a superfluity, and hence a nuisance.

T. C. Duncan, of Chicago, announced that arrangements had been made with a baby which enabled him to deliver his paper on corpopedal spasm, which the Doctor explained was a fractional derangement of the motor tract, and not a disease. A case of contraction with rigidity was also reported on by Dr. Duncan, supposed to be a striking exemplification of his theories.

A. A. Whipple, of Quincy, spoke on Bright's disease, which he said was very common in children, much more so than was supposed, usually acute, and generally cause by scarlet fever or diphtheria.

A discussion followed the close of the reading of the papers from the Bureau of Diseases of Children, in which Dr. Duncan took the part of the much-abused tonsil, and held it essential to any well-regulated body. It was an organ whose functions could not be left unused without overburdening other parts, notably the pancreas and spleen.

AFTERNOON SESSION.

Dr. Merryman, of Champaign, read a contribution on "Army Itch," which has peculiar phases of contagiousness.

Dr. Delamater, of Chicago, Chairman of the Bureau of Neurology, Psychology, and Electrology, read a paper on "Brain Fag," in which the causes, predispositions, and elements of a tired brain were considered, followed by the diagnosis and treatment. The Doctor had a list of remedies recommended in cases of Brain Fag, from the slightly-wearied brain to the dull paretic; but the chief reliance of the medical profession in these cases was rest and environments tending to relieve from any aptitude to use the brain.

Dr. Fellows, of Chicago, followed with an extemporaneous address on "Melancholia." Among the causes of "Melancholia" the chief place was assigned to gastric disturbances. The Doctor also exhibited a case of the wasting away of the tissues of the body, or, technically, "progressive muscular atrophy," the prognosis being that the man's muscles were disappearing, and in the course of a short time death must supervene from rapidly-wasting powers.

Dr. G. A. Hall, of the Bureau of Surgery, read a paper on "Osteo-Myelitis," with diagnostic differences between it and "Ostitis" and "Peris Ostitis." He gave numerous interesting cases that had occurred in his practice.

Dr. S. P. Hodges, of the Bureau of Diseases of Women, read a paper on "Inflammation Following Miscarriage," and dwelt largely on the delicate management and tact in getting the history of these cases from unwilling patients.

A notable lack of readiness on the part of those having papers to read was developed towards the close of yesterday's session, although the readiness and effectiveness of the members on general discussion and criticism has more than made amends for it.

Dr. M. J. Hill's paper on "Aptha, Its Cause and Treatment," was the closing work of the day's session. Adjourned till 9 a. m. today.

THE EVENING FESTIVITIES.

In the evening the city homeopathic physicians tendered the society a banquet at the Palmer, at which about seventy-five doctors, accompanied by their wives, were present. During the evening the Chicago Quartet furnished some excellent music. Dr. M. H. Campbell, of Joliet, presided, and Dr. Charles Gatchell acted as toastmaster. The following was the order of exercises:

"Samuel Hahnemann." Dr. George A. Hall; Recitation, Mrs. H. Houiton; "The City Doctor," Dr. M. H. Campbell; "Between D. D. and M. D." the Rev. Dr. Mercer; "The Medical Press," Dr. T. C. Duncan; "The Doctor's Duty," Dr. L. C. Grosvenor; "Woman, the Coming Medical Man," Dr. Julia Holmes Smith; "The Real Code Question," Dr. J. S. Mitchell.

THE COURTS.

Late Legal Decisions.

The following are abstracts of some of the more important legal decisions recently rendered in the higher courts:

(1) PARTNERSHIP—SUFFICIENT CONTRACT—(2) STATUTE OF FRAUDS—EFFECTUATING IN LANDS.

R and G agreed, orally, to speculate in lands, the deeds to be taken in R's name in trust for both, and each was to have an equal interest in the venture. To a suit by R for an accounting in the partnership G denied that there was a partnership agreement and alleged as a defense no provision made for losses, and also, that as the agreement was as to land, it was required to be in writing. The trial was decided in favor of G, and R took the case. Richards v. Grinnell, in the Supreme Court of Iowa. Where the judgment was reversed. The Chief-Justice, Rothwick, in the opinion, said: (1) It is well settled that the mere participation in profits of a venture or a business does not constitute a partnership. But it is not necessary, in order to constitute a partnership, that there must be an agreement that each party shall bear a share of any losses which may occur in the business. This may be inferred from the other provisions of the contract, the nature of the business, and the relations of the parties to the business to be transacted. In this case the participation in losses, we think, is to be fairly inferred. In agreeing to enter into an association for the purpose of buying and selling and carrying on a joint business indefinitely, no stipulation for the division of profit and loss is necessary; it is an incident to the prosecution of the joint business. (2) The contention that the agreement, if it is a partnership, being a partnership to deal in real estate, is void under the statute of frauds, because it is not in writing, must be decided against, for, where land is held for a partnership, it is as to creditors, personal property, and therefore we think that it is personal property for all purposes of the firm."

OWNERSHIP OF NOTE—A BANK OR ITS PRESIDENT.

A suit was brought upon a promissory note in the name of a bank by its President, but in a later suit the President claimed the note as his own, and sought to offset a judgment which the maker of the note had against him, by this note. The injunction which he had obtained was dissolved, and he carried the case. Folger vs. Palmer, to the Supreme Court of Louisiana, where the judgment was affirmed. Judge Poché, in the opinion, said: "The defendant insists that he is not bound by his judicial declaration in the suit of the bank, because it was made in his official capacity of President, and that now is proceeding in his individual capacity. Admitting the correctness of the rule which he invokes—that he is not bound in his individual capacity by declaration made in his representative capacity—that could not destroy the effect of his testimony on the trial. He said there: 'I have a note now' for Mr. Folger, or rather the bank has—.' But the rule relied on finds no countenance in our jurisprudence. He is estopped to deny allegations set up by him in judicial proceedings."

NEWSPAPER LIBEL—PUBLICATION FOR SENSATION AND INCREASE OF CIRCULATION.

In an action for damages for the publication of defamatory matter in a newspaper, the defense was made that the publisher had no malice in making the publication. Judgment was given against him, and he carried the case, Moclean vs. Scripps, to the Supreme Court of Michigan, where it was affirmed. Judge Cooley, in the opinion, said: "It is true there was no evidence in the case of a malicious purpose on the part of the defendant to injure the plaintiff, but there were proofs from which the jury might infer that the publication was made in utter disregard of the plaintiff's rights and from interested motives. The jury drew this inference, and returned a special finding that the publication was made, not from any motive upon which the defendant was privileged to act, but for 'sensation and increase of circulation.' A false and injurious publication made in a public journal for 'sensation and increase of circulation' is unquestionably, in a legal sense, malicious. Neither in morals nor in law is a mercenary publication more defensible than if the purpose was to defame and injure."

NEGLIGENCE—BLANKETING LOOSE HORSES ON A FERRY-BOAT.

A ferry company was sued for the loss of a pair of horses, and the injury to their harness and a carriage by the animals running off the boat. A defense of contributory negligence was set up, in being stated that the plaintiff had undertaken to blanket the horses whilst they were loose, and had frightened them. This defense was successful, and the case, Dudley vs. Camden & Philadelphia Ferry Company, was carried to the Court of Errors and Appeals of New Jersey, where the judgment was affirmed. Judge Magie, in the opinion, said: "There were the ordinary guards of the boats on this ferry, two chains and ropes across the boat, and in our judgment the owner's duty required him to place himself and remain where he could control these horses, which he knew were young and spirited. He should have retained the reins or stood at their heads; but he did neither, and he was powerless to check them when they started. Indeed, if the most approved gates had been erected, and had been securely closed, it is doubtful whether then these young horses, thus left to themselves, would have been checked by them."

FRAUD—VALUE OF JUDGMENTS.

A judgment creditor was induced by the false representations of his debtor as to the value of the judgments to assign them to a trustee for his wife, for one-fifth of their value, and on the discovery of the fraud a bill in equity was brought to set the assignment aside. This was done and the defendant took the case, Lowe vs. Trnadle, to the Superior Court of Appeals of Virginia, where the judgment was affirmed. Judge Hinton, in the opinion, said: "The testimony says that the defendant represented to the judgment creditor that these judgments were worthless; that the plaintiff's attorneys had given up all hope of collecting them; that all the proceeds of the sale of her property had been paid out in satisfaction of other debts; and that there were unpaid judgments before these of many thousand dollars. These representations were untrue, and if the creditor relied upon them he was deceived. Did he rely upon them? They were calculated to influence his conduct, and he had the right to rely upon them; for a man to whom a particular fact is misrepresentation has been made is entitled to rely upon the representation, and need not make any further inquiry."

BILL OF EXCHANGE—ACCEPTANCE OF DIRECTORS OF COMPANY.

The Directors of a company who had no power to accept bills accepted a bill of exchange on the company for $600, and a suit was brought against the company and against them in the alternative to recover damages for the false representation that they had authority to accept paper for the company. In this case, West London Commercial Bank vs. Kitson, in the Queen's Bench Division, the plaintiff recovered a judgment against the Directors for false representation. Justice Day, in the judgment, said: "The bill was not addressed to the defendants, and therefore they are not liable as acceptors. The plaintiff must sue upon the warranty or in deceit. There was no warranty, and I am prepared to say that there was a construction fixed as between the defendants and the indorsers by defendants putting out what purported to be an accepted bill. There was a false representation by implication on the face of the instrument which the plaintiff is entitled to have made good, and the defendants by this false representation are bound as between themselves and an indorser for value without notice."

SALVAGE—VALUE OF SHIP—RISK OF LABOR.

A steamship which had saved another steamship worth £63,000 in the Red Sea was awarded £6,000 salvage. This allowance was opposed, and the case, the Lancaster, carried to the Court of Appeals where the appeal it was decided by Master of the Rolls in his judgment said: "In this case the two ships were of considerable value. The facts show that the position of the Lancaster was extremely perilous, and that if she had been got off she would in probability have gone to pieces and become an absolute loss. The salvor, the Ossian, was put in great peril of being placed in the same position as the Lancaster, because she might, if her cable had parted, or from some other accident, have gone upon the coral reef herself. Then there are two great elements on which the court awards large salvage remuneration. We cannot alter the amount unless we think it exorbitant, and as we do not consider it unduly exorbitant it must stand, and we dismiss the appeal."

Items.

Andrew Dalton began a suit against the City of Chicago to recover $18,000 damages for injuries occasioned to his property by the erection or the Eighteenth street viaduct.

Charles Austwich recovered a verdict for $650 against Ald. Arthur Dixon for a broken leg. He was a receiving clerk for C. W. & E. Partridge, and while helping unload some goods from one of Dixon's heavy trucks a package fell on his foot and broke it, and he claims the accident was occasioned by the carelessness of the teamster.

Mrs. Minnie Maynard made John Rauwolf, her landlord, defendant in a $5,000 suit for alleged slander, accusing him of circulating false reports against her reputation.

The trial of the $10,000 case of Oscar Christin against Arthur Christin is in progress before Judge Gary. Plaintiff was a driver for his brother, the defendant, who runs a soda-water bottling establishment, and charges that the defendant the 22d of August last attacked him with a club and broke his leg. Arthur alleges that the limb was fractured by plaintiff falling from a wagon.

The case of Mrs. Ada Robert against Mrs. T. B. Weber and Edmund Jussen was called for trial yesterday by Judge Tuley, but was postponed until next Tuesday. The parties are only $700 apart on the terms of settlement, and a compromise will probably be effected, which will obviate the necessity of a trial.

John Seibel fell from a balcony of the third story of a house owned by Eliza McGinnis owing to a defect in the balcony, and yesterday he recovered $2,500 damages, before Judge Hawes as compensation for the injuries received.

THE RECORD.

United States Circuit Court—New Suit.

12,019—William B. Sheldon et al. vs. John F. Nichols and Fred A. Bragg. Asst., $1,000. W. J. Manning, atty.

ORDERS.

JUDGE BLODGETT—Chancery orders—98, Barling vs. Hanson: Receiver's report confirmed and referred to Master Bishop.—91, Same vs. same: same order.

United States District Court—New Suit.

8,154—William Walsh et al. vs. schooner R. B. Blake. Intervening petition for $189.55. Schuyler & Follansbee, proctors.

ORDERS.

JUDGE BLODGETT—Admiralty order—82, Johnson vs. Negaunee; libellant withdraws demand for jury trial.

Bankruptcy orders—4,362, Sidney Wanzer; rule of Oct. 17, 1883, extd. 20 days.—4,425, Raymond Kuttenbach; rule on bankrupt, to show cause 20 days after service why discharge should not be set aside.—4,796, George H. Ward; discharge issued.—4,364, S. C. Walker; rule of May 8 as to absolute.—4,376, State Ins. Co.; iv. to assg. to compromise with stockholders.

Appellate Court.

Orders—1,845, Ward vs. City of Chicago; submitted on briefs.—1,846, Booth vs. Smith; argued and taken.—1,847, Ammonson vs. Evan; taken on call.—1,848, Leffin vs. Howe; argued and taken.—1,849, Hale vs. Cosgrove; same order.—1,850, Culbertson & R. P. & P. Co. vs. City of Chicago; partly argued.

Superior Court—New Suits.

91,859—Jeremiah Kelly vs. Chicago, Rock Island & Pacific Railroad Company. Case, $15,000. Monroe & Leedy, attys.

91,861—William McCauley et al. vs. Fred H. Trude, Charles Williams, and George Capell. Bill for injunction. C. W. V. Arnold, atty.

91,902—Mary Whaling vs. William E. Whaling. Bill for divorce for cruelty. P. C. Hale, solr.

91,860—Peter Stolle vs. Thomas Hall. Confession of judgment in forcible detainer for possession of first floor of No. 1,000 State street. Mosey, atty.

91,862—Metropolitan Bank, Cincinnati vs. William P. Whelan. Asst., $600. G. G. Willard, atty.

91,863—Pennsylvania Company vs. Chandler S. Reed, Reid and James E. De Wolf. Debt, $5,000; damages, $1,000. Willard & Driggs, attys.

91,908—John Hoffman vs. Joachim Dusting. Appeal. Being stated that the plaintiff had undertaken to blanket the horses whilst they were loose, and had frightened them. This defense was successful, and the case, Dudley vs. Camden & Philadelphia Ferry Company, was carried to the Court of Errors and Appeals of New Jersey, where the judgment was affirmed. Judge Magie, in the opinion, said: "There were the ordinary guards of the boats on this ferry, two chains and ropes across the boat, and in our judgment the owner's duty required him to place himself and remain where he could control these horses, which he knew were young and spirited. He should have retained the reins or stood at their heads; but he did neither, and he was powerless to check them when they started. Indeed, if the most approved gates had been erected, and had been securely closed, it is doubtful whether then these young horses, thus left to themselves, would have been checked by them."

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A judgment creditor was induced by the false representations of his debtor as to the value of the judgments to assign them to a trustee for his wife, for one-fifth of their value, and on the discovery of the fraud a bill in equity was brought to set the assignment aside. This was done and the defendant took the case, Lowe vs. Trnadle, to the Superior Court of Appeals of Virginia, where the judgment was affirmed. Judge Hinton, in the opinion, said: "The testimony says that the defendant represented to the judgment creditor that these judgments were worthless; that the plaintiff's attorneys had given up all hope of collecting them; that all the proceeds of the sale of her property had been paid out in satisfaction of other debts; and that there were unpaid judgments before these of many thousand dollars. These representations were untrue, and if the creditor relied upon them he was deceived. Did he rely upon them? They were calculated to influence his conduct, and he had the right to rely upon them; for a man to whom a particular fact is misrepresentation has been made is entitled to rely upon the representation, and need not make any further inquiry."

BILL OF EXCHANGE—ACCEPTANCE OF DIRECTORS OF COMPANY.

The Directors of a company who had no power to accept bills accepted a bill of exchange on the company for $600, and a suit was brought against the company and against them in the alternative to recover damages for the false representation that they had authority to accept paper for the company. In this case, West London Commercial Bank vs. Kitson, in the Queen's Bench Division, the plaintiff recovered a judgment against the Directors for false representation. Justice Day, in the judgment, said: "The bill was not addressed to the defendants, and therefore they are not liable as acceptors. The plaintiff must sue upon the warranty or in deceit. There was no warranty, and I am prepared to say that there was a construction fixed as between the defendants and the indorsers by defendants putting out what purported to be an accepted bill. There was a false representation by implication on the face of the instrument which the plaintiff is entitled to have made good, and the defendants by this false representation are bound as between themselves and an indorser for value without notice."

SALVAGE—VALUE OF SHIP—RISK OF LABOR.

A steamship which had saved another steamship worth £63,000 in the Red Sea was awarded £6,000 salvage. This allowance was opposed, and the case, the Lancaster, carried to the Court of Appeals where the appeal it was decided by Master of the Rolls in his judgment said: "In this case the two ships were of considerable value. The facts show that the position of the Lancaster was extremely perilous, and that if she had been got off she would in probability have gone to pieces and become an absolute loss. The salvor, the Ossian, was put in great peril of being placed in the same position as the Lancaster, because she might, if her cable had parted, or from some other accident, have gone upon the coral reef herself. Then there are two great elements on which the court awards large salvage remuneration. We cannot alter the amount unless we think it exorbitant, and as we do not consider it unduly exorbitant it must stand, and we dismiss the appeal."

Items.

Andrew Dalton began a suit against the City of Chicago to recover $18,000 damages for injuries occasioned to his property by the erection or the Eighteenth street viaduct.

Charles Austwich recovered a verdict for $650 against Ald. Arthur Dixon for a broken leg. He was a receiving clerk for C. W. & E. Partridge, and while helping unload some goods from one of Dixon's heavy trucks a package fell on his foot and broke it, and he claims the accident was occasioned by the carelessness of the teamster.

Mrs. Minnie Maynard made John Rauwolf, her landlord, defendant in a $5,000 suit for alleged slander, accusing him of circulating false reports against her reputation.

The trial of the $10,000 case of Oscar Christin against Arthur Christin is in progress before Judge Gary. Plaintiff was a driver for his brother, the defendant, who runs a soda-water bottling establishment, and charges that the defendant the 22d of August last attacked him with a club and broke his leg. Arthur alleges that the limb was fractured by plaintiff falling from a wagon.

The case of Mrs. Ada Robert against Mrs. T. B. Weber and Edmund Jussen was called for trial yesterday by Judge Tuley, but was postponed until next Tuesday. The parties are only $700 apart on the terms of settlement, and a compromise will probably be effected, which will obviate the necessity of a trial.

John Seibel fell from a balcony of the third story of a house owned by Eliza McGinnis owing to a defect in the balcony, and yesterday he recovered $2,500 damages, before Judge Hawes as compensation for the injuries received.

THE RECORD.

United States Circuit Court—New Suit.

12,019—William B. Sheldon et al. vs. John F. Nichols and Fred A. Bragg. Asst., $1,000. W. J. Manning, atty.

ORDERS.

JUDGE BLODGETT—Chancery orders—98, Barling vs. Hanson: Receiver's report confirmed and referred to Master Bishop.—91, Same vs. same: same order.

United States District Court—New Suit.

8,154—William Walsh et al. vs. schooner R. B. Blake. Intervening petition for $189.55. Schuyler & Follansbee, proctors.

ORDERS.

JUDGE BLODGETT—Admiralty order—82, Johnson vs. Negaunee; libellant withdraws demand for jury trial.

Bankruptcy orders—4,362, Sidney Wanzer; rule of Oct. 17, 1883, extd. 20 days.—4,425, Raymond Kuttenbach; rule on bankrupt, to show cause 20 days after service why discharge should not be set aside.—4,796, George H. Ward; discharge issued.—4,364, S. C. Walker; rule of May 8 as to absolute.—4,376, State Ins. Co.; iv. to assg. to compromise with stockholders.

Appellate Court.

Orders—1,845, Ward vs. City of Chicago; submitted on briefs.—1,846, Booth vs. Smith; argued and taken.—1,847, Ammonson vs. Evan; taken on call.—1,848, Leffin vs. Howe; argued and taken.—1,849, Hale vs. Cosgrove; same order.—1,850, Culbertson & R. P. & P. Co. vs. City of Chicago; partly argued.

Superior Court—New Suits.

91,859—Jeremiah Kelly vs. Chicago, Rock Island & Pacific Railroad Company. Case, $15,000. Monroe & Leedy, attys.

91,861—William McCauley et al. vs. Fred H. Trude, Charles Williams, and George Capell. Bill for injunction. C. W. V. Arnold, atty.

91,902—Mary Whaling vs. William E. Whaling. Bill for divorce for cruelty. P. C. Hale, solr.

91,860—Peter Stolle vs. Thomas Hall. Confession of judgment in forcible detainer for possession of first floor of No. 1,000 State street. Mosey, atty.

91,862—Metropolitan Bank, Cincinnati vs. William P. Whelan. Asst., $600. G. G. Willard, atty.

91,863—Pennsylvania Company vs. Chandler S. Reed, Reid and James E. De Wolf. Debt, $5,000; damages, $1,000. Willard & Driggs, attys.

91,908—John Hoffman vs. Joachim Dusting. Appeal. Being stated that the plaintiff had undertaken to blanket the horses whilst they were loose, and had frightened them. This defense was successful, and the case, Dudley vs. Camden & Philadelphia Ferry Company, was carried to the Court of Errors and Appeals of New Jersey, where the judgment was affirmed. Judge Magie, in the opinion, said: "There were the ordinary guards of the boats on this ferry, two chains and ropes across the boat, and in our judgment the owner's duty required him to place himself and remain where he could control these horses, which he knew were young

1,102, 1,103, 1,104, 1,105, 1,106, 1,107, 1,108, 1,109, 1,110, 1,111, 1,112, 1,113, 1,114, 1,115, 1,116, 1,117, 1,118, 1,119, 1,120, 1,121, 1,122, 1,123, 1,124, 1,125, 1,126, 1,127, 1,128, 1,129, 1,130, 1,131, 1,132, 1,133, 1,134, 1,135, 1,136, 1,137, 1,138, 1,139, 1,140, 1,141, 1,142, 1,143, 1,144, 1,145, 1,146, 1,147, 1,148, 1,149, 1,150, 1,151, 1,152, 1,153, 1,154, 1,155, 1,156, 1,157, 1,158, 1,159, 1,160, 1,161, 1,162, 1,163, 1,164, 1,165, 1,166, 1,167, 1,168, 1,169, 1,170, 1,171, 1,172, 1,173, 1,174, 1,175, 1,176, 1,177, 1,178, 1,179, 1,180, 1,181, 1,182, 1,183, 1,184, 1,185, 1,186, 1,187, 1,188, 1,189, 1,190, 1,191, 1,192, 1,193, 1,194, 1,195, 1,196, 1,197, 1,198, 1,199, 1,200, 1,201, 1,202, 1,203, 1,204, 1,205, 1,206, 1,207, 1,208, 1,209, 1,210, 1,211, 1,212, 1,213, 1,214, 1,215, 1,216, 1,217, 1,218, 1,219, 1,220, 1,221, 1,222, 1,223, 1,224, 1,225, 1,226, 1,227, 1,228, 1,229, 1,230, 1,231, 1,232, 1,233, 1,234, 1,235, 1,236, 1,237, 1,238, 1,239, 1,240, 1,241, 1,242, 1,243, 1,244, 1,245, 1,246, 1,247, 1,248, 1,249, 1,250, 1,251, 1,252, 1,253, 1,254, 1,255, 1,256, 1,257, 1,258, 1,259, 1,260, 1,261, 1,262, 1,263, 1,264, 1,265, 1,266, 1,267, 1,268, 1,269, 1,270, 1,271, 1,272, 1,273, 1,274, 1,275, 1,276, 1,277, 1,278, 1,279, 1,280, 1,281, 1,282, 1,283, 1,284, 1,285, 1,286, 1,287, 1,288, 1,289, 1,290, 1,291, 1,292, 1,293, 1,294, 1,295, 1,296, 1,297, 1,298, 1,299, 1,300, 1,301, 1,302, 1,303, 1,304, 1,305, 1,306, 1,307, 1,308, 1,309, 1,310, 1,311, 1,312, 1,313, 1,314, 1,315, 1,316, 1,317, 1,318, 1,319, 1,320, 1,321, 1,322, 1,323, 1,324, 1,325, 1,326, 1,327, 1,328, 1,329, 1,330, 1,331, 1,332, 1,333, 1,334, 1,335, 1,336, 1,337, 1,338, 1,339, 1,340, 1,341, 1,342, 1,343, 1,344, 1,345, 1,346, 1,347, 1,348, 1,349, 1,350, 1,351, 1,352, 1,353, 1,354, 1,355, 1,356, 1,357, 1,358, 1,359, 1,360, 1,361, 1,362, 1,363, 1,364, 1,365, 1,366, 1,367, 1,368, 1,369, 1,370, 1,371, 1,372, 1,373, 1,374, 1,375, 1,376, 1,377, 1,378, 1,379, 1,380, 1,381, 1,382, 1,383, 1,384, 1,385, 1,386, 1,387, 1,388, 1,389, 1,390, 1,391, 1,392, 1,393, 1,394, 1,395, 1,396, 1,397, 1,398, 1,399, 1,400, 1,401, 1,402, 1,403, 1,404, 1,405, 1,406, 1,407, 1,408, 1,409, 1,410, 1,411, 1,412, 1,413, 1,414, 1,415, 1,416, 1,417, 1,418, 1,419, 1,420, 1,421, 1,422, 1,423, 1,424, 1,425, 1,426, 1,427, 1,428, 1,429, 1,430, 1,431, 1,432, 1,433, 1,434, 1,435, 1,436, 1,437, 1,438, 1,439, 1,440, 1,441, 1,442, 1,443, 1,444, 1,445, 1,446, 1,447, 1,448, 1,449, 1,450, 1,451, 1,452, 1,453, 1,454, 1,455, 1,456, 1,457, 1,458, 1,459, 1,460, 1,461, 1,462, 1,463, 1,464, 1,465, 1,466, 1,467, 1,468, 1,469, 1,470, 1,471, 1,472, 1,473, 1,474, 1,475, 1,476, 1,477, 1,478, 1,479, 1,480, 1,481, 1,482, 1,483, 1,484, 1,485, 1,486, 1,487, 1,488, 1,489, 1,490, 1,491, 1,492, 1,493, 1,494, 1,495, 1,496, 1,497, 1,498, 1,499, 1,500, 1,501, 1,502, 1,503, 1,504, 1,505, 1,506, 1,507, 1,508, 1,509, 1,510, 1,511, 1,512, 1,513, 1,514, 1,515, 1,516, 1,517, 1,518, 1,519, 1,520, 1,521, 1,522, 1,523, 1,524, 1,525, 1,526, 1,527, 1,528, 1,529, 1,530, 1,531, 1,532, 1,533, 1,534, 1,535, 1,536, 1,537, 1,538, 1,539, 1,540, 1,541, 1,542, 1,543, 1,544, 1,545, 1,546, 1,547, 1,548, 1,549, 1,550, 1,551, 1,552, 1,553, 1,554, 1,555, 1,556, 1,557, 1,558, 1,559, 1,560, 1,561, 1,562, 1,563, 1,564, 1,565, 1,566, 1,567, 1,568, 1,569, 1,570, 1,571, 1,572, 1,573, 1,574, 1,575, 1,576, 1,577, 1,578, 1,579, 1,580, 1,581, 1,582, 1,583, 1,584, 1,585, 1,586, 1,587, 1,588, 1,589, 1,590, 1,591, 1,592, 1,593, 1,594, 1,595, 1,596, 1,597, 1,598, 1,599, 1,600, 1,601, 1,602, 1,603, 1,604, 1,605, 1,606, 1,607, 1,608, 1,609, 1,610, 1,611, 1,612, 1,613, 1,614, 1,615, 1,616, 1,617, 1,618, 1,619, 1,620, 1,621, 1,622, 1,623, 1,624, 1,625, 1,626, 1,627, 1,628, 1,629, 1,630, 1,631, 1,632, 1,633, 1,634, 1,635, 1,636, 1,637, 1,638, 1,639, 1,640, 1,641, 1,642, 1,643, 1,644, 1,645, 1,646, 1,647, 1,648, 1,649, 1,650, 1,651, 1,652, 1,653, 1,654, 1,655, 1,656, 1,657, 1,658, 1,659, 1,660, 1,661, 1,662, 1,663, 1,664, 1,665, 1,666, 1,667, 1,668, 1,669, 1,670, 1,671, 1,672, 1,673, 1,674, 1,675, 1,676, 1,677, 1,678, 1,679, 1,680, 1,681, 1,682, 1,683, 1,684, 1,685, 1,686, 1,687, 1,688, 1,689, 1,690, 1,691, 1,692, 1,693, 1,694, 1,695, 1,696, 1,697, 1,698, 1,699, 1,700, 1,701, 1,702, 1,703, 1,704, 1,705, 1,706, 1,707, 1,708, 1,709, 1,710, 1,711, 1,712, 1,713, 1,714, 1,715, 1,716, 1,717, 1,718, 1,719, 1,720, 1,721, 1,722, 1,723, 1,724, 1,725, 1,726, 1,727, 1,728, 1,729, 1,730, 1,731, 1,732, 1,733, 1,734, 1,735, 1,736, 1,737, 1,738, 1,739, 1,740, 1,741, 1,742, 1,743, 1,744, 1,745, 1,746, 1,747, 1,748, 1,749, 1,750, 1,751, 1,752, 1,753, 1,754, 1,755, 1,756, 1,757, 1,758, 1,759, 1,760, 1,761, 1,762, 1,763, 1,764, 1,765, 1,766, 1,767, 1,768, 1,769, 1,770, 1,771, 1,772, 1,773, 1,774, 1,775, 1,776, 1,777, 1,778, 1,779, 1,780, 1,781, 1,782, 1,783, 1,784, 1,785, 1,786, 1,787, 1,788, 1,789, 1,790, 1,791, 1,792, 1,793, 1,794, 1,795, 1,796, 1,797, 1,798, 1,799, 1,800, 1,801, 1,802, 1,803